

This Paper Consists of  
Two Sections.  
SECTION  
ONE

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

# AUSTRIA DECLARERS WAR UPON JAPAN; FRANCE RECALLS ARMY FROM ALSACE

## KAISER GETS SUPPORT IN THE ORIENT

Austrian Cruiser Is  
to Join His Fleet at  
Tsing-Tau.

## TREATY OBLIGATION

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Austria has declared war on Japan.

A dispatch from Vienna to the Reuters agency by way of Amsterdam gives the official announcement that the austrian government on Tuesday handed a passport to the Japanese ambassador.

The austrian ambassador at Tokio, it is announced, has been recalled.

The Exchange Telegraph company's Paris correspondent says that as a result of the austrian government having ordered the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth to the German fleet at Tsing-Tau the austrian government momentarily is expecting a declaration of war by Japan.

### A TREATY OBLIGATION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—At the Japanese embassy here the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary is accepted as a fact and unavoidable consequence of the Austro-German alliance. It is pointed out here that such a declaration is destined to prove largely a pro forma action and bring no clash except in so far as the Japanese fleet in attacking Tsing-Tau will have to measure strength with the austrian cruiser now with the German squadron.

The Japanese do not expect their war with Austria to extend beyond this one possible stage. They feel that the austrian interests in eastern Asia are too insignificant to be reckoned with.

KIAU-CHAU BLOCKADE HOLDS. TOKIO, Aug. 25.—It is reported that the German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were driven back, badly damaged, when they tried to run the blockade of the allies at Kiau-Chau.

The Tokio Kokusai Tsushin (International News Agency) says it is in a position to state "on the highest authority that it is the settled policy of Japan, approved by the emperor, privy council, the cabinet, and leading business men, that Japan under any future conditions will act strictly in accord with the terms of the alliance with Tsing-Tau and the treaties and agreements with America and her allies to China."

"Japan will restore Kiau-Chau," continues the statement, "will preserve the territorial integrity of China, and the terms of the ultimatum to Germany will be adhered to whether Tsing-Tau is taken by force or otherwise."

### Awake to Situation.

"Japan realizes that in these suddenly faced responsibilities she must act with the utmost circumspection, especially in view of the campaign of misapprehension and world-wide prevailing misunderstanding of her real motives, ambitions, and policies. The present is perhaps the most critical moment in her history and Japan must once and for all eradicate the suspicion of her motives prevailing in America and festered by years of anti-Japanese propaganda."

"The partition of China or the violation of Chinese integrity in any way, is the last thing Japan wants. She must desire the friendship and confidence of Peking and the entire eradication of all roots of suspicion."

### Fatal to Oppose U. S.

The statement of the Tokio Kokusai Tsushin continues that it has authority for the assertion that "it is to Japan's interest to cooperate with Great Britain and America in China, and that it would be fatal to oppose or attempt to block the commerce of either country. With friendly cooperation Japan's trade is certain to immensely increase, while Great Britain and America are able to supply the vast products and to cooperate in great undertakings and developments in the far east, from which China will equally benefit. There is no room to doubt that the settled policy of Japan to avoid even a suspicion of the violation of Chinese integrity or to extend her operations beyond the present necessary sphere in order to secure the peaceful developments from which all alike will reap profit."

### Books Bloodless Conquest.

"There are also many indications in Tokyo that Japan desires to avoid any needless sacrifice of life in the hostilities which all alike will reap profit."

### YARD SCHOOL

Y. E. RAINWATER, A. E. A. M., Director, has opened September 15, 1914, a new YARD SCHOOL for girls, 41, 4200 Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The school will teach a practical ELECTRICITY. Our reputation of thorough training, high scholarship, and low cost is well known. Call and inspect or write for free booklet. Tel. 200-2000, Chicago. Phone Monroe 2-2000.

Other educational ads

see page 12.

## MAKING MARS JEALOUS.



## ITALY WILL MAKE WAR ON AUSTRIA?

Washington Hears Nation  
Is to Join Allies Within  
Twenty-four Hours.

### BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.] Italy will declare war on Austria within the next twenty-four hours, according to information received in official quarters here tonight.

The report about Namur's fall, which is now known to have been false, was issued under a misapprehension. It was made public at 4:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and contained only the bare statement, without indicating whether the enemy had taken the fort or the city itself.

The fall of Namur was regarded by military experts here as incomprehensible, but the report was accepted as authentic because it was issued by the official news bureau of the British war office.

### Outcome of Battle Factor.

The determining factor in the question of the policy of Italy is the outcome of the great battle now raging on the Franco-German frontier.

Advices from Europe received by American officials have been to the effect that if the Germans should win a victory in this first big battle Italy would yield to entreaties of France and Great Britain to supply world-wide.

The defensive works of Namur are not so strong as those of Liege, but the position of the city is much better for military purposes.

### FORCES NINE IN NUMBER.

The Namur fort is nine in number, the four most important being St. Heribert, Audiere, Sarselle, and Cognac, while the connecting fort of less strength are Dave, Malmedy, Malonne, Marche, Verviers, and Ename.

All are protected by hardened steel domes, generally eight of them in each fort, and the artillery, consisting of modern heavy disappearing guns, is powerful.

### Co-operation Is Urged.

The telegram sent to the governors follows:

"If you have not already acted, we would suggest that you carefully consider the wisdom of cooperating with the government at Washington or taking state action on the prompt passage of a comprehensive licensed cotton warehouse bill, which will standardize cotton ware-

## Namur Fortress Still Holds Out Against Enemy

London War Office De-  
nies Report Issued  
by an Error.

### BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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## CHICAGO TO HELP COTTON STATES

Bankers and Wholesalers  
Want Warehouse Re-  
ceipts Negotiable.

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## DROP DEATH OUT OF SKY ON ANTWERP

Bombs of German Air-  
ship Play Havoc in  
Sleeping City.

## TEN CITIZENS SLAIN

### BY E. ALEXANDER POWELL. [BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—At 1 o'clock this morning death came to Antwerp out of the air. My room in Hotel St. Antoine is on the upper floor overlooking staff headquarters. I had just extinguished the light when a curious humming in the air like a million bumblebees drew me to the window.

A thousand feet above hovered an indistinct mass which resolved itself into a gigantic black cigar silhouetted against the purple sky. It was a German dirigible. It sounded when it came closer like an automobile with the muffler open.

As I looked something resembling a falling star curved across the inky sky with a swirl like a rocket and an instant later came a rending, shattering crash which shook the hotel to its foundations. Only then did I realize that death was being rained upon the sleeping city from the great forest of Ardennes.

### SEES BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED.

The first projectile completely demolished a building 200 yards from my window. Thirty seconds later came another splitting roar, and then another and another, ten in all.

Accompanied by four cabinet ministers and five heads of delegations, all in pajamas, I ascended to the hotel roof. Belgian high angle and machine guns now were stabbing the darkness with spouts of flame and the musketry was deafening, but was unable to hit the Zeppelin, which disappeared in the upper darkness.

The destruction caused by the projectiles was incredible in extent and horror.

Capt. William of the United States coast artillery, here with money from the crucifix Tennessee, reports the projectiles were some form of shrapnel loaded with a terrible new explosive fired from a gun.

### CAITLINS KILLED IN BEDS.

One shell struck in the middle of the public weighing square, which is about the same size as Gramercy park in New York. A policeman in the square was blown to pieces. Six persons sleeping in adjacent houses were killed in their beds. Every building facing the square was partly or completely demolished and every house in the radius of a block was riddled like a sieve.

Another shell burst on the roof of a physician's house in the Rue Escoene, killing two maid-servants who were asleep upstairs. A shell fell in a garden on the Rue du Barry, terribly wounding a man and his wife. Another shell fell on the barracks on the Rue Falcon, killing one and wounding two. Fortunately the regiment had just left. A child was mangled in a fashionable residence of the Rue Justice.

### STEEL GATES ARE RIDDLED.

The quarter inch steel gates of the Rue Laveau were perforated like cardboard. The authorities are convinced that a deliberate attempt was made to kill the royal family, the general staff, and the cabinet and to destroy hospitals, banks, and the barracks. The accuracy of the bombs suggests that the Germans had been displaying signals in the city.

Altogether ten persons were killed, including six women, and probably thirty persons were wounded. All Americans are safe. The population is in a highly nervous condition.

### AIRSHIP REPORTED WRECKED.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The correspondent at Antwerp of the Evening News telegraphed that a Zeppelin airship, which flew over Antwerp last night, was brought down by Belgian artillery fire at Hemiksem, six miles outside Antwerp. The crew of fifteen men were taken prisoner.

### GERMAN AIRPLANE TAKES FIRE.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—A German aeroplane, with two officers, took fire over Termonde and fell to the ground. Both officers were killed.

## Paris War Office Admits Battle May Decide Fate of France.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The French war office tonight issued the following bulletin:

"The commander in chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. 'Muselhausen (the capital of Alsace) has again been evacuated.'

"A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord) and Donon (Central Vosges). On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily in order to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity."

"West of the Meuse, as a result of orders issued on Sunday by the commanding chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line, to take up the defensive, are massed as follows: The French and British troops occupy a front passing near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

"East of the Meuse, our troops have regained their original positions commanding the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but Gen. Joffre stopped pursuit as to re-establish his front along the line decided upon Sunday. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy.

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne de Nancy, and the other from south of Lunéville. The engagement which began yesterday (Monday) continues at the time of writing. The sound

"Sous Buildings Demolished. The first projectile completely demolished a building 200 yards from my window. Thirty seconds later came another splitting roar, and then another and another, ten in all.

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The great German army, commanded by the crown prince, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg, is gathered near Longwy, the weakest point of the French defenses. The British and French are holding the line from Maubeuge to Donon after hard fighting. More battles are reported in Lorraine. The Germans expect to complete the breach in the line and make their advance on Paris.

Austria decides that justice as well as her treaty obligations to Germany forces her into war against Japan, and has so declared. The Japanese ambassador in Vienna has been given his pass port.

Seven bombs dropped from a German Zeppelin into Antwerp will ten and injure twenty persons and partly wreck the unoccupied hospital of St. Elizabeth. The airship, whose errand

# SEEK TO GET MESSAGE TO MINISTER BRAND WHITLOCK TO LEAVE BRUSSELS

for the withdrawal of the troops from Alsace, said:

"French troops repulsed a number of German attacks directed against Colmar."

"The report of the recapture of Muelhausen by the Germans is without foundation. Moreover, the theater of operations in Alsace is becoming of secondary importance."

Reports from Basel, Switzerland, say that a French force of Turcos, Zouaves, and Senegalese, during the fighting in upper Alsace, entered and almost destroyed the towns of Flachsenbach, Jägerndorf, Landser, Brunnstadt, Heiweiler, and Morschweiler.

## EXPULSION AT MALINES.

Reports of smaller battles are being received from many places in northern and northwestern Belgium.

An Antwerp dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says that early this morning a force of Germans bombed Malines (Mechlin), fourteen miles southeast of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partly destroyed and the church tower was damaged.

The Belgians made an energetic counter attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilvorde, to the south. The losses on both sides were considerable.

## SAYS ALLIES TOOK PART.

Another dispatch asserts that French and English troops were engaged in this battle. It says:

"Germany's army in northern Belgium was defeated today by the French, English, and Belgian forces at Malines. The Germans attempted to turn the allies' left flank, the object being to force a retreat from Charleroi. The maneuver failed. The Germans fled before a counter attack and were pursued far to the east of Malines."

Belgian troops are now actively cooperating with the French and English, the Germans having abandoned their attack on Antwerp."

## SKIRMISH NEAR OSTEND.

A dispatch from Ostend to the Evening News says there is fierce fighting between the Belgian gendarmerie and the German cavalry in the outskirts of the city. Wounded are being brought in.

It appears that the Germans early in the morning, while making their way from Snaeskerke to Ostend, came into contact with the guards in the vicinity of Leefinghe, some three miles from Ostend.

After a fierce fight the Germans were driven back with the loss of several men and an officer wounded, while the gendarmes lost three killed and several wounded.

The Central News circulates a dispatch from Paris saying that an official communication given out in that city declares that German cavalrymen belonging to an independent division are operating on the extreme right and on the extreme left of the position of the allies.

## LONG BATTLE IN HAINAUT.

A dispatch to the Express from Ostend says:

"A great battle has been in progress in the province of Hainaut, on the southern frontier of Belgium, since Friday evening. French and British troops have been engaged in desperate conflicts north of Charleroi and Fleurus with Germans who crossed the Meuse at Huy.

"Saturday French troops, which had spread from Lille, met the German right in East Flanders.

"Desperate fighting between outposts took place at Audenarde and Renix. The losses were heavy on both sides Monday. Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded by the French and British, and Fleurus, between Courtrai and Anseghem, a town six miles west of Audenarde. Fighting was progressing Sunday at Peronne, between Monceau and Pinche, and between Waterhem and Audenarde."

## BOMBARD CHARLEROI.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says that the Germans bombed Charleroi between noon and 2 o'clock Saturday. They came into the town by way of the left bank of the Sambre river.

That same evening French troops arrived, but as the Germans kept up a fire from the houses in the lower part of town the French were forced to bombard it, and that portion of the place was soon in flames.

On the same day the Germans set fire to a whole series of outlying villages, destroying Marchiennes, Monceau-sur-Sambre, Anderle, and Chatelet.

A dispatch to the Havas agency from Ostend, Belgium, says that at Charleroi the German troops obliged ten Belgian miners, who had just come out of a mine with lumps in their hands, to march at the head of their advance. All the miners were killed.

## FIRST ENGLISH IN ACTION.

The French correspondent of the Express says that the British troops came into action for the first time on Friday and Saturday. It was only an affair of outposts and scouting, but interesting because of the light it threw on the exhausted condition of the German advance guard. The correspondent continues:

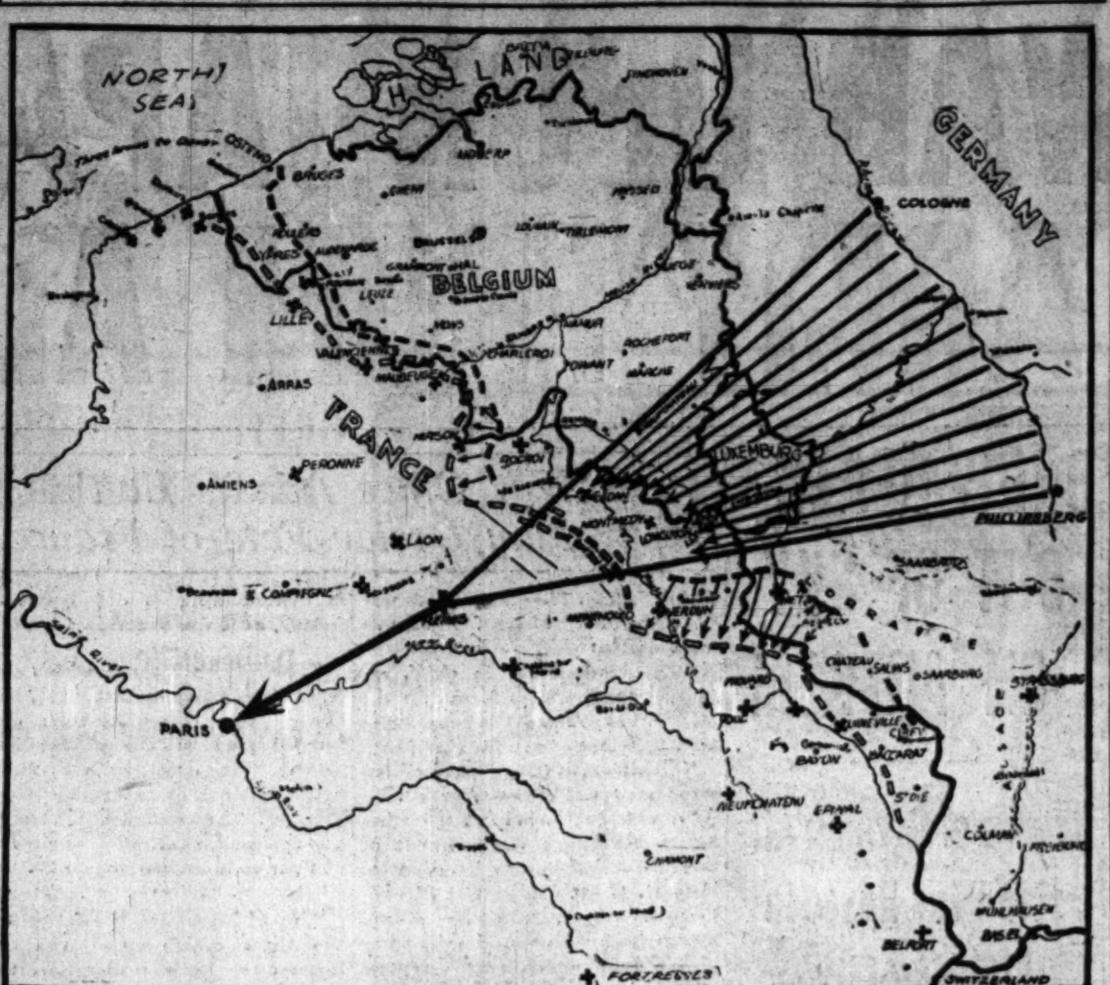
"Detachments were scouting in the country to the westward of Brussels and south as far as Charleroi. Exhausted though the German cavalry were known to be as a whole, their success lay in continued rapid advance and it was obvious that they would push on at the first possible moment."

"So, while the Belgians were suddenly falling back towards the north, the English cavalry were busily employed feeling for the inevitable German advance, while the French horse, foot, and artillery came up from the south and west."

## GERMANS PREPARE ADVANCE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—A concentric advance of all the German armies

## 700,000 Soldiers in the Flying Wedge That Germany Hopes Will Split France to Paris.



## Germans Aim to Push Through French at Verdun, Expert Says.

BY A MILITARY EXPERT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special]—Reports of the last twenty-four hours from Europe leave no doubt whatever as to the German strategy towards France. The easiest way of appreciating it is to take a map of Germany and France, lay a ruler from Philippsburg, Germany, to Reims, France, and draw a line along it with a lead pencil.

Again lay the ruler on the map, with one end at Colmar and the other end at Reims. It is in this triangle that the German concentration of the main army has taken place within the German frontier and inclosed within the lines referred to above.

Sixteen corps are in this area. By bisecting this angle the center of gravity of the German advantage may be determined in a general way. It is in the vicinity of Longwy. As the advance of this great column moves forward the front grows constantly less, and therefore there are more men per yard each as the advance proceeds.

### Advance Growing Stronger.

The strength of the advance is constantly growing stronger instead of weaker. This front of some eighty miles at the points where the French frontier is being crossed is the area of the weakest fortifications on the whole French frontier. Only a few modern works exist, with some old ones, all of which cannot seriously deter an advance.

The movement is directly through the gap in the French fortifications that exists between Mauberge and Verdun. The main French left wing is somewhere in the vicinity of Reims, not much north of it in all probability.

As the French front is broken, the French have used up many corps in their occupation and defense, thereby making them unavailable for use in the main French army. It is therefore a serious question whether France can possibly sustain more than nine corps for her main army.

Even were the numbers of the contending armies equal, the German movement against the left wing would give them a great advantage, as the French will have to change front completely to meet it anywhere in the vicinity as far north as Reims. They have no opportunity for withdrawing their covering corps in their frontier defenses, as these are being resolutely attacked at all points from Lille to Belfort by strong German columns which will be very difficult in themselves to stop.

### Reims May Be Battlefield.

What has been said above it can be seen that the German advance will continually gain in offensive power and develop its greatest power in the vicinity of Reims. To be the most efficient the French must be encircled somewhere in that vicinity.

If the French refuse battle in that locality and retire behind the line of the Marne river the problem will be difficult for one for the Germans. In that case a steady advance will be kept up by the German main army and an attempt will be made to turn the French right by the German and Austrian corps—about five in number—based on Strasbourg and operating on the line of Belfort and Langres.

**Forces Are Important Factor.**  
If any one of these secondary attacks breaks through it will put the situation for the French main army worse than

## JAPS TO LOCALIZE WAR UNLESS THEY SEE FIT NOT TO

### String to Pledge Given U. S. Would Provide a Ready Alibi.

[Continued from first page.]

### BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]

—There is a string tied to the promise given by Japan to the United States to confine her war operations to the immediate objects of capturing Kiau-Chau and disabling the German fleet in the far-east.

According to the information available here, the qualifications of the Japanese in this regard are as follows:

"Japan may refuse to restore Kiau-Chau to China, and may even declare war on the oriental republic."

Japan may seize the German islands in the Pacific near the Philippines, if found to be sheltering German naval operations serving as bases of German naval operations.

The Japanese assurances regarding the safety of her war with Germany are described as stating that the island empire will not extend her operations beyond Kiau-Chau and adjoining waters unless China should commit some act, covert or overt, in aid of Germany, and unless the pursuit of German vessels of war should require excursions beyond the specified zone of activity.

**Worries State Department.**

The discovery of this string to the Japanese pledge is giving the state department officials a moment of grave thought.

Several Democratic members of the senate foreign relations committee have been summoned to the state department to give their advice concerning the attitude that shall be adopted by the administration on this question.

The administration already has acquiesced Japan with its interpretation of the Japanese pledge. Mr. Guthrie, the American ambassador at Tokio, was instructed to inform the mikado's government of the satisfaction of the United States with the promises of Japan.

If Japan will not attack China the United States will have no cause to complain that the mikado's government was threatening the preservation of the open door. Japan would deny the charge and point out that she was adhering strictly to her promise not to attack China unless the latter gave aid to Germany. What assistance aid to Germany may be an extremely fine question.

"It was the plan of the allies to make the first line of French defenses the line of first contact with the invading army, but with the chance that an offensive movement at this time in Belgium would serve to half the advance the attack in force was made.

"The losses on both sides have been heavy, but the retreat upon the first line of defense does not benefit the enemy.

Their problem is just the same as it would be if the allies had not made any such movement.

"The disposition to exaggerate success and reverse must be discounted in any attempt to analyze the news from the seat of war."

### WIRELESS MAN TELLS OF CHASING GERMAN SHIPS.

Says British Gunner Nearly Swallowed his "Quid" When First Shot Missed the Breslau.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.—T. Marples, wireless operator aboard H. M. S. Gloucester, writing to his mother at West Hartlepool, gives an interesting account of the chase by that vessel of the German warships Gothen and Breslau.

The Gloucester, he says, first shot fell short. The Breslau, replied with thirty shells, of which only two took effect, two of the Gloucester's shots being aimed on the davits.

"After the first shot our lads were quite happy," Marples adds, "and kept firing as quickly as possible. One chap nearly swallowed his chaw of 'Quid' when the next shot missed the Breslau's funnel away. He repeated the operation on the next shot, which cleared the Breslau's quarter deck and put it out of action. Then he began to smile."

### BRITISH PRINCE TO FIGHT.

Arthur of Connaught Has Infant Son Christened Before Departure.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—Prince Arthur, the British Gunner nearly swallowed his "Quid" when first shot missed the Breslau.

Arthur of Connaught Has Infant Son Christened Before Departure.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Prince Arthur of Connaught is going into active service immediately. Owing to this fact, his infant son was christened this evening, following the name Alastair Arthur.

## AUSTRIA OPENS WAR ON JAPAN; TO AID GERMANY

[Continued from first page.]

### SCHEME TO HELP COTTON STATES

Chicago Wholesalers and Bankers Want Warehouse Receipts Negotiable.

### GOVERNORS' AID ASKED.

[Continued from first page.]

### HOUSING SUPPLIES CUT OFF

Builders Unable to Get Imported Linoleum Specified as Floor Covering.

The war has made it difficult to obtain all the necessary equipment for the new county hospital, according to Superintendent of Public Service Robert Kenyon.

Plans voted by the county board have made it possible to go ahead with making the building ready for occupancy, he said, and within the next few weeks \$75,000 has been spent for equipment.

The paper adds there are also \$60,000 Austrian troops mass on Italian frontier.

### AUSTRIAN TROOPS MASS ON ITALIAN FRONTIER.

Rome Paper Declares Despite Denial Orders from Vienna Have Compelled Hasty Action.

ROME, via Paris, Aug. 25.—The Secolo says that notwithstanding the denials of the Austrian government, certain Austrian troops are massing on the Italian frontier.

The movements were discreet at first, but orders from Vienna in the last forty-eight hours compelled precipitate action.

The effects of which were visible at Trent, where there is an incessant movement of troops.

The paper adds there are also \$60,000 Austrian troops at Innsbruck.

### PREPARE TO DEFEND VIENNA.

Rome's Proclaims Neutrality.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—A Fournier's agency

dispatch from Rome says an official message from Vienna declares that Emperor Francis Joseph has signed a decree ordering the capital to be put in a state of

readiness for war.

The Secolo says that the

Government has issued a decree

declaring war on Austria.

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# BRUSSELS.

## WHITLOCK SAVES BRUSSELS FROM HUGE LIFE LOSS

J. S. Envoy Gets Praise of  
People for Advising  
Against Futile Defense.

## DEMAND FOOD OF GERMANS

INT. CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, ANTWERP, Aug. 24, via London, Aug. 25.—Brand Whitlock, former mayor of Toledo, is receiving the praise of all Brussels and is given credit for having saved the city from possible destruction. As American minister to Belgium Mr. Whitlock asked the burgomaster to sign on his proposed defense by the civil guards in order to prevent useless bloodshed and to save the city's famous buildings and works of art. The civil guards were thoroughly disarmed and the city was surrendered.

When the Germans attempted to commandeer all foodstuffs in the city Mr. Whitlock firmly took the side of the Germans. He notified the Germans that the foreigners under his protection as American minister had equal rights with the Germans and threatened to hold him responsible if they were deprived of food.

WHITLOCK WIRE TO U. S. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, who at no time had been heard for several days, finally appeared today in writing a cablegram through to the American government from Brussels, which he reported to be in German hands, but completely surrounded by armies engaged in active operations.

Mr. Whitlock did not move the American legation with the Belgian court when the seat of government was taken from Brussels to Antwerp, but remained behind, together with most of the other American ministers.

It develops that through the influence of the American minister and the Spanish minister the burgomaster of Brussels has persuaded not to make a fight because of the fatal consequences which would have followed bombardment of the neutral city.

Telegram from Whitlock. Mr. Whitlock's telegram, dated on Monday, follows:

"Acting under the discretionary powers granted, I decided that my duty lay in Brussels. The Spanish minister reached the same conclusion, as did the ministers of seventeen other neutral powers. The representatives who went to Antwerp were the French, Russian, and British ministers, whose nations are in alliance with the neutrals, and some others who went for purely reasons.

"Already intrusted to German interests here, I subsequently took over the British legation and the protection of a rare resident British colony.

"Owing to the disinterested position of the United States I have been able to give services for which I have been thanked by the German commanding general, by the interparliamentary unions, and by an official of the Belgian foreign office on behalf of the king.

Prevents Terrible Slaughter.

The Spanish minister and I made representations to the burgomaster before the occupation of Brussels, in conjunction with other considerations, led him to abandon his intention of attempting a futile defense of the city, which might have brought on a bombardment with all terrible consequences.

"The position of our legation is this: it is unique, and happily so, in that, being entirely without apprehension as to our personal safety, we have been able to give certain human service, scrupulously observing means, all the requirements of our neutral position."

ILLITAMEN EXONERATED

IN LUDLOW FIGHT CHARGES.

Twenty-two Members of Colorado National Guard Acquitted by Court Martial of Murder.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 25.—Findings of the court martial which tried twenty-two members and men of the National Guard of Colorado on charges growing out of the deadly battle of April 20 were made public yesterday. All the defendants were acquitted.

The militiamen were charged with murder, manslaughter, arson, and larceny, and the number of counts against one individual being high.

Before the verdicts of the court martial were made public they were submitted to Adj. Gen. John Chase to Gov. E. M. Jones for his approval.

AIR!

*and the German view  
is depicted daily in the*

ZEITUNG  
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UE, CHICAGO

## French Cavalry and Artillery on the March to Meet the Germans.



### KITCHENER SAYS WAR MAY EXTEND FOR THREE YEARS

Secretary in Commons Ad-  
dress Asserts Any Sacri-  
fice Will Be Faced.

### PRASE FOR BELGIANS

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Lord Kitchener made his first speech as minister of war this morning.

He told his hearers that this war undoubtedly would strain the forces of the empire and entail big sacrifices. He laid emphasis on the fact that his position in cabinet involved adherence to neither peace nor war.

"The terms on which I am serving," he said, "are the same as those under which one of the finest portions of our manpower, now so willingly stepping forward into the colors, are emerging. That is to say, my term of office is for the duration of the war, or for three years if the war should last longer than that. It has been asked why this period has been limited. It is because if this disastrous war is prolonged, and no one can foretell for certainty its duration, that after three years of war others will take up places in this matter through."

Must Meet Great Sacrifices.

There will be serious conflicts which probably will strain the forces of our empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will willingly be borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be borne by our dominions, who are in alliance with the British, and by the British dominions, whose nations are in alliance with us, and some others who went to war for purely reasons.

Already intrusted to German interests here, I subsequently took over the British legation and the protection of a rare resident British colony.

Owing to the disinterested position of the United States I have been able to give services for which I have been thanked by the German commanding general, by the interparliamentary unions, and by an official of the Belgian foreign office on behalf of the king.

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in the first place have been virtually secured.

"The empire with which we are at war has called to the colors almost its entire male population. The principle we, on our part, shall observe is this: that while the numbers of the British army are diminished, the reinforcements will probably steadily and increasingly flow out, until we have an army in the field which, in numbers, will not be less than in quality, and not be unworthy of the power and responsibility of the British empire.

"I cannot at this stage say what will be the limits of the forces required, or what measures may eventually become necessary to supply and maintain it.

Thirty Divisions Planned.

"The scale of the field army which we are now calling into being is large, and may rise in the course of the next six or seven months to a total of thirty divisions, to be continually maintained in the field.

"But if the war should be protracted, and if its course should be varied or adverse, exertions and sacrifices beyond any which have been demanded will be required from the whole nation and empire. And where they are required, we are sure they will not be denied to the extremes of need of the state, by parliament or by the people."

Retire in Good Order.

"We have heard this morning, from Sir John French, commander of the British forces on the continent," Premier Asquith informed the members of the house of commons this afternoon, "that the withdrawal of his troops to a new position was successfully effected. It was not accomplished without considerable loss. They were pursued by the enemy, who, however, were shaken off."

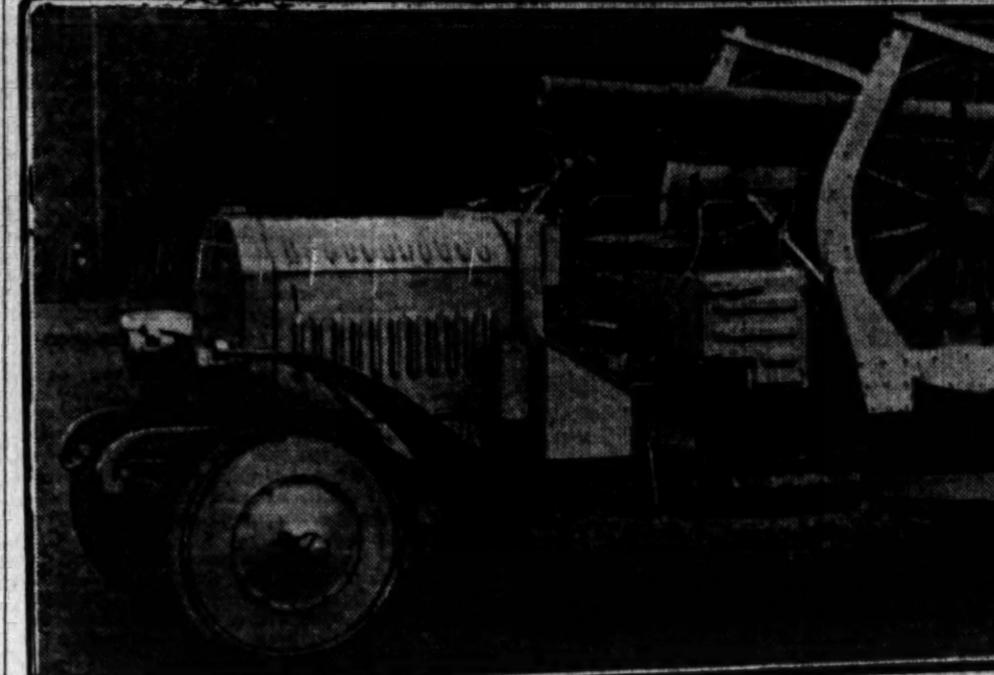
"It is not desirable to say anything more at the present moment, except that the field marshals report that, in spite of hard marching and hard fighting, the British forces are in the best of spirits.

"He estimates the casualties at something over 2,000, but we have not yet received any names."

500 BELGIANS REPULSE  
MANY GERMAN ATTACKS.

Hold Out Eight Days in Trenches  
Near Liege and Then Escape to  
Namur.

Staff Statements State Sim-  
ply Invasion of Ger-  
many Proceeds.



GERMANY'S DEADLY MOTOR CARRIAGE CANNON

### RUSSIAN STAFF REPORTS TERSE: 'GOING FORWARD'

Staff Statements State Sim-  
ply Invasion of Ger-  
many Proceeds.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The queen of cities is desolate. The shops are closed, the streets are empty, traffic has ceased. Only in front of the banks long hopeless lines wait seven and eight hours to change a paper note and only the soldiers are seen.

The queen of Paris, the fair of Paris, the sparkling diamond road in the Rue de la Paix, its chisely people Bois, its names which yesterday meant millions—North, Paquin, Poiret—what are they today? Not worth the demonstration that the knowledge of their departure would arouse.

Their gray steel breastplates gleamed in the dim light of that chestnut bordered street and the fine narrow edge of their helmets, bright light, held it in

the moonlight, when the soldiers on a Rembrandt canvas. Mounted on softly steaming cavalry horses, the youth of the Paris military life was creeping slowly away from the school, trying to avoid the demonstration that the knowledge of their departure would arouse.

Today it is other words which confuse themselves on the laundry's tongue, which you hear on the market woman's lips and in the limp French of the grande dame who has probably never walked a mile in her life before. These are, Belgian soldiers, the strategic position of the Mediterranean and Baltic fleets, the United States wheat supply, and the new Turpin-engines.

Unc accustomed words, strange thoughts for the poor of Paris! But they are clever and quick. You see them in the little copper grocery gathered around a dirty speckled map of Europe, and each turn points to the place her man or her son or her brother has gone and explains to the attention of quiet crowds their patriotic, manly and the particular military maneuvers he had told her he thought would be carried out.

They trace the French coast and they make little drawings in red of the parts guarded by the English fleet and they talk fluently of treaties and agreements and alliances.

Perhaps they knew all before, for above everything else the European is schooled in history. One woman, who wasn't sure what seven times five made, nevertheless gave a lucid account of the Belgian frontier and the century old battle of Sedan.

They are going to have to work hard, these women. Business even in the grocery stores has slackened. The laundries washes two washes a day and they long—one. Knows it to extravagance.

Young girls are taking tickets in the subways, which runs half heartedly, and girls are filling up the restaurants, on whose

tables you read again and again the signs:

"M. le directeur et son fils sont au bureau."

The hotels have closed—at the Regain

the guests are cooking their own meals.

Many of the smaller hotels are under-

going for war yesterday morning, preparatory to being opened as hospitals and homes of refuge for those children for whom the mothers cannot provide.

There is not a Frenchman leaving his home—and that means 3,000,000—who has not sworn to avenge.

"M. le directeur et son fils sont au bureau."

The police have closed—at the Regain

the guests are cooking their own meals.

That was the wolf spirit. It was the ravenous hunger of hatred. I have never seen anything like the expression of ferocious hate on the faces of those turned up to mine, nor anything like the unfeeling savagery of their eyes.

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## AUSTRIANS ARE DRIVEN FROM SERVIA AFTER A SERIES OF BLOODY BATTLES.

## BLAMES GERMANY FOR DESTROYING PEACE OF EUROPE

Premier of France, in Address to Parliament, Tells How It Began.

## HE CHARGES BAD FAITH

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The blame for the war is laid on Germany in the French official account of the causes leading up to the declaration of hostilities. The statement was read by the premier, Mr. Viviani, before the French parliament on Aug. 4.

"Gentlemen," Mr. Viviani said, "the German ambassador left Paris yesterday after having notified us of a state of war."

"The government owes to the parliament a truthful account of the happenings which in less than ten days have unchained European war and forced France, peace loving but strong, to defend its frontier against an aggression the odious injustice of which is underlined by its premeditated suddenness."

"This aggression, which nothing can excuse and which began before we were notified of any declaration of war, is the final act of a schemer's design and the intention of which I mean to unveil before our democracy and before civilized opinion."

Abnormal Crime in Servia.

"Following the abnormal crime which cost the archduke of Austria-Hungary and the Duchess of Hohenberg their lives difficulties arose between the cabinets of Vienna and Belgrade.

"The post of the powers were informed concerning all of these difficulties up to Friday, July 24, that date the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary gave out to them a circular which the press published.

"The object of this circular was to explain and justify an ultimatum addressed on the evening before to Servia by the minister of Austria-Hungary at Belgrade.

"This ultimatum, asserting the complicity of numerous Servian subjects and assassinations in the crime of Sarajevo, indicated that the official Servian authorities themselves were not strangers to it. The ultimatum demanded an answer from Servia by 6 p. m. Saturday, July 25.

Excessive Demands of Austria.

"The concessions demanded, or several of them at least, were injurious to the rights of a sovereign state. In spite of their excessive character Servia announced on July 25 submission almost without any reserve.

"France, Russia, and Great Britain, owing to advice given by them to Belgrade from the first, were not strangers to this submission, which was a success for Austria-Hungary and a guaranty of European peace.

"This advice was the more valuable since Austria-Hungary's exigencies had been concealed from the chancelleries of the triple entente, to which during the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian government had several times given assurance that its demands would be extremely moderate.

Austrian Minister's Departure.

"So it was with a just astonishment that the cabinets of Paris, St. Petersburg, and London learned July 26 that the minister of Austria at Belgrade, after an audience with the several ministers, had declared the Servian answer unacceptable and had broken diplomatic relations.

"This assignment was aggravated by the fact that on Friday, the 24th, the German ambassador came to read to the French minister of foreign affairs a verbal note asserting that the Austro-Servian conflict must remain localized without intervention of the great powers, in default of which 'incalculable consequences' might be expected. A similar step was taken Saturday, the 25th, at London and St. Petersburg.

"It is now time to point out to you how strongly the menacing terms employed by the German ambassador at Paris contrasted with the conciliatory sentiments to which the powers of the triple entente had just given proof by the advice of submission which they had given to Servia?

Conciliatory Action by France.

"Nevertheless, without stopping over the abnormal character of the step taken by Germany, we, in common with our allies and friends, immediately entered upon conciliatory action in which we invited Germany to join.

"We regretted to find that from the very first our intentions and our efforts met no echo at Berlin.

"Not only did Germany appear disinclined to give to Austria-Hungary the alliance which its situation demanded, but also from this moment, and even more in the following days, it seemed to interpret itself as the self-interest of the Viennese cabinet and the transactionary propositions emanating from the other powers.

Twelve—July 26. Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia. This declaration, however, which its situation demanded, to form a basis but also from this moment, and even more in the following days, it seemed to interpret itself as the self-interest of the Viennese cabinet and the transactionary propositions emanating from the other powers.

Peace of Europe Put in Jeopardy.

"These were put at stake not only the independence of a valiant people, but the equilibrium of the Balkans as inscribed in the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913 and concerning the moral interests of all the great powers.

"Nevertheless, at the suggestion of the British government, which was attached to the firmest faith in the maintenance of European peace, negotiations continued, or, rather, the powers of the triple entente tried to continue them.

"From this common desire came the proposal for a four-sided action—England, France, Germany, Italy—intended to work out an equitable settlement of the conflict while assuring Austria of some legitimate satisfaction.

"On Wednesday, the 26th, the Russian government, noting the conciliatory character of these efforts and fearing in the face of the Austria mobilization and declaration of war the military destruction of Servia, decided to agree to a series of international laws, German

## The War Lord; Two of His Sons.



KAISER WILHELM II WITH HIS SON PRINCE EITEL-FRIEDRICH WATCHING THE GERMAN TROOPS CROSSING THE ELBE

mobilize the troops of four military districts—that is, exclusively along the Austria-Hungarian frontier.

It was done, and it took care to advise the German government that this measure was not intended to take the offensive against Austria, and was in no degree directed against Germany. In a conversation with the Russian ambassador at Berlin the German foreign secretary readily recognized this.

"On the other hand, everything which Great Britain, with the support of Russia and the aid of France, attempted toward establishing contact between Austria and Servia, under the moral patronage of Europe, met at Berlin a negative obstinacy of which diplomatic dispatches furnish proof.

"The situation was disturbing and made it seem probable that certain mental reservations existed at Berlin. Some hours later these hypotheses and these fears were to be transformed into certitude.

Germany Proclaims War.

"In effect, the negative attitude of Germany gave place the next day after to a rightly alarming initiative. July 21 Germany, proclaiming a state of war, cut communications between itself and the rest of Europe, thus giving itself liberty to move out against France, in absolute secrecy, military preparations which nothing, as you have seen, can justify.

"Already during several days, in conditions difficult to explain, Germany had been preparing the passage of its army from sea foot to war foot.

"From the morning of July 25—that is to say, even before the expiration of the ultimatum given to Servia by Austria-Hungary, had consented the garrison of Alsatia to be disbanded, and the day after it put in state of arms the cutwaters near the frontier. The 26th it had prescribed the preparatory measures of concentration for the Luxembourg government.

"Finally, even the neutrality of Belgium was menaced; the German minister delivered the Belgian government on the evening of Aug. 2 an ultimatum inviting it to facilitate military operations against France in Belgium under the lying pretext that Belgium's neutrality was menaced by us. The Belgian government put in place its military preparations, but declared that it was resolved energetically to defend its neutrality, which was respected by France and guaranteed by the treaties, particularly by the king of Prussia.

"This advice was the more valuable since Austria-Hungary's exigencies had been concealed from the chancelleries of the triple entente, to which during the three preceding weeks the Austro-Hungarian government had several times given assurance that its demands would be extremely moderate.

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GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

## BATTLE WHERE MANY HAVE DIED

## Territory in Which Armies Are Clashing Is Rich in History.

## PLACES ARE DESCRIBED.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]

The National Geographic society's primer of today's war geography follows:

**Hoboken.**—A Belgian town of about 14,000 population, on the right bank of the River Scheldt, about four miles above Antwerp. It is only important because of the shipbuilding yard which the Cockrell firm of Seraing has established there. Many wealthy Antwerp merchants have villas in Hoboken, and it is the headquarters of several of the leading rowing clubs on the Scheldt.

**La Roche.**—A small town in the Belgian Ardennes, notable for its antiquity and its picturesque situation. Its name is derived from its position on a rock commanding the River Ourthe. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the French and Imperialists fought frequently in its neighborhood. It is famous as a tourist center. Among the local curiosities is the Diable chateau, a freak of nature, being the apparent replica of a medieval castle.

**Soignies.**—A flourishing town of the province of Hainaut, Belgium, owing its prosperity to the important blue granite quarries in the neighborhood.

The forests of Soignies extended in the middle ages over the southern part of Belgium up to the walls of Brussels, and is immortalized in Byron's "Childe Harold."

The first blow towards its gradual extinction was struck when Napoleon ordered 22,000 men to cut down its trees to build the celebrated Boulogne fortifications for the invasion of England.

**Stavelot.**—An ancient town of Belgium in the southeast of the province of Liege. Here Charles Martel gained a signal victory over Neustria in 723. A monastery had been established there half a century earlier by St. Remacle, Bishop of Tongres. Only the tower of the old Benedictine abbey remains and the shrine of St. Remacle is preserved in the parish church. The town has about 6,000 inhabitants.

**Waterloo.**—The "burr" on the Ister, in Prussia, has approximately 30,000 inhabitants and was founded in the fourteenth century by the Knights of the Teutonic order. In 1757 it was besieged by the Swedes, in 1805 it suffered severely from a fire, and in 1760-12 from pestilence.

**Dieudonnes.**—A fortified town of Germany, in Lorraine, called by the French Thionville. It is situated on the Moselle river twenty-two miles from Metz by rail. It is here that the German crown prince is said to have met his death.

**St. Remacle.**—A town in the province of Liege, Belgium, where Charles Martel gained a signal victory over Neustria in 723. A monastery had been established there half a century earlier by St. Remacle, Bishop of Tongres. Only the tower of the old Benedictine abbey remains and the shrine of St. Remacle is preserved in the parish church. The town has about 6,000 inhabitants.

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**Dieudon**

BATTLES.  
BELGIAN REPLY  
TO GERMAN NOTE  
DEFIES KAISERuses Offer of Compro-  
mise After Invasion of  
Country Had Started.

ALL FIGHT TO LAST

Aug. 25.—The texts of the communiques from the German government to the government of Belgium of Aug. 9 and the answer thereto dated Aug. 14 were obtained in Paris today from an authoritative source.

The German communication was con-

fided to the Brussels cabinet through

Netherlands' minister of foreign affairs

and the Belgian minister at The

Hague.

Message Sent by Germans.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The minister of foreign affairs begs me to send you information because the American minister at Brussels (Brand Whitlock) has been asked to transmit it. The Liege government has been taken by storm after a courageous defense.

The German government deeply re-  
grets that owing to the attitude of the  
Belgian government towards Germany  
it has been sent. Germany does not  
intend to fight.Now that the Belgian army, by its  
resistance against enormous au-  
thorities, has maintained its  
territory, the German government begs the  
Belgian government to spare Belgium from further  
hostilities.

Does Not Seek Territory.

The German government is ready to  
make any understanding with Belgium  
consistent with her differences with  
Germany. Moreover, gives the  
assurance that she has no intention  
of annexing Belgian territory; such  
a position is far from her thoughts. Ger-  
many is ready to evacuate Belgium as  
soon as war conditions permit."

Defiant Reply by Belgium.

The Belgian reply to this commun-  
ique is dated at Brussels, Aug. 12, and is

as follows:

Please communicate the following  
to the ministry of foreign affairs:The proposal the German makes  
is a repetition of the proposal for-  
med in the ultimatum of Aug. 2  
which has been international obligations.Belgium can only make her reply to  
the ultimatum, and all the more so be-  
cause, since Aug. 3, her neutrality has  
been violated, a dastardly war has been  
brought to her territory, and the nation  
which guaranteed her neutrality has  
immediately and immediately answered her

with a definite answer.

Send Notice to "Tribune."

In order to quickly get a line on the  
feeling of the country THE TRIBUNE in-  
vites manufacturers and business men  
to send, by mail or wire, to its Wash-  
ington bureau, 42 Wyatt building, Informal  
expressions of their opinion as to the  
wisdom of the plan and of their own per-  
sonal willingness to send a business rep-  
resentative to the front.On the number of these replies and the  
order in which they may express will  
largely depend the sending of the ship.The state department, through its con-  
sular agents and foreign trade advisers  
of the Pan-American Union, through its  
agents, and the department of commerce,  
through trade attachés and minor inves-  
tigators for whom an enlarged appre-  
hension has been made, have been in-  
vestigating the opportunities for trade with  
South America. In normal times  
this is all useful work. But in the pres-  
ent emergency it is largely unnecessary.

Must Fix Credit Plan.

Such have been the arrangements of  
war, that before it is possible for com-  
merce to flow freely between the two coun-  
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and South America is to be fixed.Under the new law providing for  
the American Registry of ocean-going ships,  
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before congress for the purchase of the  
big German liners passes and is approved,  
it will furnish an enormous carrying  
capacity, and these ships can be used  
more safely and with less possibility of  
international complications in the South  
American trade than in any other.

Chance in Co-operation.

Up to the present time THE TRIBUNE  
and most other sane advisers have urged  
that the present was not a favorable time  
to send salesmen to South America. The  
advice is still good as applied to the  
individual firm or corporation.But consider the difference between a  
solitary salesman disembarking from the  
hawls of a freight steamer on the docks  
of some South American city and a great  
steamship liner, owned by the United States  
government, flying the stars and  
stripes, sailing automatically into every  
considerable harbor as the Pacific coast  
of the continent and discharging not one  
but several hundred of the most enter-  
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present conditions, would be almost cer-  
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Rejects Argentine Post.

The importance of making some such  
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in numbers and carrying capacity.If manufacturers and business men will  
respond promptly to the invitation and  
express their wishes it may be possible to  
reach a final decision as to the sailing of  
the Ancon or Cristobal within the next  
week or ten days.FOR DEPARTMENT ESPECIALLY—Wom-  
an's Aid Society's Aid Projects as a  
wholesome summer beverage and remedy for  
stomach, nerves, and blood.—Advertisement.

## IF BUSINESS SAYS WORD U. S. WILL SEND TRADE EXCURSION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

U. S. MAY SEND A  
TRADE-BOOM SHIP  
BELOW EQUATORCountry's Business Offered  
Chance to Prove Pro-  
fessed Zeal.

## MUST GET UP A CARGO

BY HENRY M. HYDE.  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special]  
The manufacturers and business men  
of the country—and especially those of  
the middle west—are to be given an oppor-  
tunity to demonstrate in an immediate  
and practical way their earnestness in  
going after the trade of South America.  
It is a chance to transform words and  
statistics into action; if there is more  
than hysteria in the present agitation, it  
will meet with a quick response.If enough passengers and freight can  
be secured to make the voyage pay for  
itself, it is possible—even probable—that  
one of the big 10,000-ton liners, Ancon or  
Cristobal, now owned by the United States  
government and plying between New  
York and the Isthmus of Panama, may  
be sent through the canal and on down  
the west coast of South America, stop-  
ping at each of the chief commercial  
cities. It is even possible that such a trip  
might be continued through the Straits of  
Magellan and on to Buenos Aires and  
Rio Janeiro, returning to New York by  
the Atlantic route.

Can Get the Facts.

The trip, if made, will offer the best  
possible opportunity, under the most fa-  
vorable circumstances, for the manu-  
facturers and financiers of the United States  
and their salesmen and representatives to  
personally visit and study the markets  
of South America, to buy the raw mate-  
rials, to sell American chiefly products,  
and to supply the increasing wants  
of that continent in the line of manu-  
factured goods.The Ancon and Cristobal are steel  
steamers of 10,000 tons each, fitted with  
wireless telegraph, electric lights, and  
other modern facilities. The fare is a  
matter for future decision, but the pre-  
sent rate for one way passenger tickets  
from New York to Santiago, Chile, is  
\$25. The trip to that port would take  
from three weeks to a month.

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## Wild Scenes in Paris as Her Sons Start for the Front.



FRENCH RESERVISTS GOING to a RAILROAD STATION, PARIS

TRANSPORTS NOT  
TO BE NEEDED?Garrison Finds Ocean Trav-  
el Near Normal Again;  
41 Sailings Booked.

## YANKEES GETTING HOME

Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—So many  
steamship lines are resuming operations  
from England and France that the Wash-  
ington government may find it unne-  
cessary to send any transports from this  
country. Forty-one sailings have been  
arranged for ports from England and  
Italy alone between now and the 7th of  
October and more ships are daily being  
provided.The committee feels that at the present  
time it would be most unwise to permit  
government owned vessels to sail in  
Europe. In the case of those  
ships belonging to the corporation created  
by the Alexander bill, the Talbot com-  
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Garrison Urges Broad Scope.

The committee informed the president it  
desired to confine the peace activities of  
these government owned vessels to South  
American trade routes. President Wilson,  
however, insisted that no such limita-  
tion be put on them now.The primary object of the naval affairs  
committee is to build up a strong aux-  
iliary fleet for the navy and at the same  
time provide for its maintenance by put-  
ting the vessels into commercial business  
when there is no war. Germany employs  
this system. Practically every officer of  
the navy is either active or reserve.The committee feels that at the present  
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# The Chicago Tribune

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 6, 1906,  
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MARCH 3, 1879.

ALL unpublished articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures  
sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and  
The Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or  
responsibility for their safe custody or return.

## SWORN CIRCULATION.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune,"  
as reported under oath to the United States government  
under section 607 of the postal laws  
and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1,  
1912, to March 21, 1914:

DAILY ..... 501,970

Sunday ..... 400,000

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, applied, returned, deposited, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mailed or lost, or were lost in arriving at their destination, or that remain unpaid. They also exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money no paid has been refunded.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

## AT LAST.

Chief Gleeson and Mayor Harrison are to be congratulated, the one upon persuading and the other upon accepting the fact that Freiberg's was organized for corruption, had no other purpose, and could have no other purpose. We have forgotten how many years it required to get this fact understood—some time over ten and less than twenty. May it be hoped that no new enterprising career to corruption is to come along with a freshly washed face and obtain license to continue operations.

It so happens in so many cases of otherwise drastic action.

## THE RED LEGS.

Observers have noted the perfection in German equipment. From helmets to horses, from caps to carts, every detail of war material has indicated the thoroughness which was expected of German preparation. The scheme of protective coloration has caused much comment. It covers helmet tops and gun carriages, everything that might otherwise show a flash of color and betray a movement or a position.

It seemed incredible at first that the French were presenting their red trousers to such an enemy. When the "red legs" were first referred to jubilantly as being in Alsace again, it was supposed that the legs were there without the red, but a despairing British military man wonders if lessons never can be learned. The French are showing their colors without concern and making targets of themselves.

If that were to be accepted as guide to the French organization and equipment the allies might surrender all idea of holding out even long enough for a successful Russian advance to relieve them, no matter how courageous the resistance was. Other conspicuous flaws have not appeared in the French army, and that makes it the more remarkable that this romantic folly or military stupidity should be revealed in uniform.

Our naval authorities were criticized for sending sailors into Vera Cruz in white, but there was the half excuse that sailors are not intended to be used as soldiers and are not equipped as such. It surely cannot be believed in France that sentiment for a uniform will compensate for the advantage given the enemy.

War is a teacher that gives its pupils the most punishment and the least instruction.

## IN DEFENSE OF CIVILIZATION?

The assertion ascribed to the Tagliche Rundschau that Germany would retain all of Belgium which she occupies in this war is not consistent with the claims for American sympathy made by Germans and by German-Americans. The Kaiser would have not a moral leg to stand on if he absorbed Belgium. His case against her is of the weakest. It is merely a case of military necessity, a case that may be conceded, for the time being, under the law of self-preservation.

But if Germany asserts that she has a right to punish Belgium with the loss of her independence because Belgium refused to assent to the nullification of her pledged neutrality and that to become a passive ally of Germany against a nation with which she was at peace, then Germany will forfeit the approval of the neutral world.

Let there be no doubt about this. If there is one nation in the European conflict which has the unmeasured sympathy and admiration of the American people it is Belgium. She has done her full duty under international law, and she has asserted her independence with splendid gallantry and heroic sacrifice. If there is any excuse for Germany's action against her it is only that of the direct necessity, and such excuse ceases with a German triumph. If then Germany insists upon taking Belgium, she will be punishing Belgium for doing her duty.

With such action Germany's policy would be stripped naked of moral claims and stand forth in the ugly guise of remorseless conquest. There would be nothing left of her claim then that she is defending civilization from barbarism, even if there were much to it now.

## GOVERNMENT SHIPPING.

War measures are being pushed through congress with as much precipitation as if we were among the belligerents. There is the emergency urge. There are no innocent bystanders in this month of the year 1914. They may be innocent, but they cannot be bystanders. All are caught in the disturbance, and there is, of course, that reason for activity, but we wish we might see clearly the probable outcome of the radical measures urged by the administration.

Government ownership of ships is an astonishing theory to which we are committed in the instant of transportation necessity. At one step we go from the most indifferent to the most aggressive position. An all powerful bureaucracy could not stampede public opinion more brutally. In ordinary times a country-wide campaign would have been the needed preliminary to any such decision. These times are not ordinary, but caution would like to know where we are to be when they return to normal.

Serious as the military difficulties might become if other nations declined to recognize the inviolability of a government owned ship under the American flag when carrying no contraband, it is not the military but the civil aspect of the venture which causes alarm. The American government will suspect its own declaration of neutrality. We

do not fear that we shall get into difficulties as carriers of contraband to belligerents, and an understanding undoubtedly can be reached with the nations as to the proper and recognized use of these new American vessels. But what is it to mean to the American merchant marine in the end to have the government engaged in this business?

The opportunity now is present to restore the flag to the sea. Is it to be accomplished by a national development meeting a need or by an astonishing tour de force which, having solved an emergency problem, is in the end an obstacle to permanent participation by Americans in the carrying trade?

The liberalizing of American registry laws already has brought American owned, but heretofore not American registered, ships under our flag. The abnormal conditions induce such registration, but are we not radically and suddenly changing theories of government to set the government up in the shipping business?

## NO TIME FOR WASTE.

If our great resources permit us lavish public expenditures and even waste on a great scale at any time, this is not the time to permit it.

This is the time for a careful marshaling of our resources, for a reduction of public expenditure on speculative projects and its intelligent concentration where it is most plainly needed and will do the most public good. There will be pressure for the expenditure of money by the government on the ground that it will assist this class or that community and put money into circulation. The claims are fallacious. No public money should be spent on any project which cannot be justified as a business proposition from the government's point of view.

This principle should be applied especially to the pork barrel bill. The river and harbor measure should not be passed at this session.

As passed by the house, the bill appropriated for present expenditure \$43,289,004 and the established future obligations of \$32,897,871. In the senate increases were made to the tune of \$10,352,900. And the house sundry civil bill carries nearly seven millions more. This is a total of over ninety-three millions.

It is understood a compromise is offered by which some of the most flagrant items of waste will be cut out, reducing the bill ten, or perhaps even fifteen millions, or a little under the total appropriated by the original house bill.

No such compromise should be considered for a moment by the men who have fought so ably against this gigantic waste. Let them fight it out on the lines they have laid, and let them fix the responsibility for its composition and passage where it belongs. The Tribune cannot believe that either Mr. Underwood, Mr. Mann, or Mr. Murdoch wishes his own party to go into the coming congressional election carrying any part of the responsibility for the enormous and inexcusable waste of public funds involved in this harbor and river bill.

What, for example, becomes of the pledges of economy so vociferously made by Mr. Underwood's party, if he permits this wrong, which is made doubly and trebly wrong by the circumstances of this time of trial?

What, for example, becomes of the credit Mr. Mann has fairly won for his alert and resourceful opposition, if he allows such a wrong to be done without effective check?

What better fight can Mr. Murdoch make for real progressivism than upon this old entrenched evil?

The pork barrel has been protected by a network of interchange among congressmen regardless of party lines. It is time to combine against this pernicious combination. It is the duty of the leaders confronted by the conditions of today to unite against this waste, to declare that at this time we will not be weakened by the dissipation of millions.

Enough wealth is being burned in the fires of Europe's war. If there is patriotism in congress we shall not bury so much of ours in bottomless projects.

## PHENOMENAL.

Mr. John McGraw is being urged by the culture and chivalry of New York to be up and doing, to quicken the spirit of his young men and put a little pizzazz in them. Dire days are upon us, but New York feels the imminence of a catastrophe of catastrophes. We hear something of debacles, but New York will not have to go to the dictionary for the Boston National league baseball team puts its head in the Gian in the face of the Giants.

For the benefit of such as rely upon this department of THE TRIBUNE for sporting intelligence it may be explained that Boston has inhabited the cellar of the National league so many years that it was supposed to be like a veteran mite mite. No one believed that it could fit if it were brought above ground. For it to find the elevator, come up the shaft, bite the boss and kick him over the company store is justly regarded as an astonishing phenomenon, even for an astonishing year.

## Best Editorial of the Day.

GOVERNMENT OWNED SHIPS.

(From the New York Sun.)

The situation last week pointed so clearly to government purchase of a number of steamships to break the embargo on America's export trade that the announcement that this policy has been adopted by the administration is less surprising than it may appear at first glance. It is a strong and decisive lead the president has given in this matter, and the country will not hamper him with criticism.

The ships the government may buy for the foreign trade need not surpass in number the actual requirements of American commerce, and these requirements can be estimated as time goes by. It is to be understood, furthermore, that the ownership of the steamships by the government will be temporary. As soon as the war ends the ships will undoubtedly be disposed of to private companies. The justification for government activity in the shipping business at this time is a supreme emergency. The government would buy a railroad on land if necessary to the maintenance of the country's internal commerce; there is an equally good reason why at this time it should buy ships to maintain transportation on the ocean. On similar grounds the decision to put the government into the marine insurance business is to be commended. Private shipping will be encouraged to take to the high seas with war risks underwritten by the United States government.

The question of interference with American shipping by the belligerents must be simplified by government purchase and outright ownership. For the government character of ships bought, say, from the German companies and placed under the United States flag could not be questioned by the powers now at war. If these ships were to be transferred to private owners in this country it would always be possible for a belligerent to seize them on the high seas on the ground that the change in ownership was not bona fide. The United States government's honor in making the purchase in the completed and most absolute form could not be disputed by any prize court or even by any naval officer of Great Britain, France, or America.

Serious as the military difficulties might become if other nations declined to recognize the inviolability of a government owned ship under the American flag when carrying no contraband, it is not the military but the civil aspect of the venture which causes alarm. The American government will suspect its own declaration of neutrality. We

## A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Quicquid agit homines nostri  
est farago illatis. —JUVENAL.

THE FIFTY O'.

When Mars, close helmed, his lances sounds,  
With sword clang on shield,Europe's pale response bounds,  
And uprade march aloud.Each king and blazit, hoist, tear  
Gets out to grab for pie,  
And subject millions, forced to war,  
Must fight, though none knows why.While Jones strains to swing his paces,  
And surprises set their snare,  
War-weary Earth looks on and waits,  
Nor knows the hubbub's cause.What boots it what the outcome be,  
Or what hand flings the gape?This war were monstrous infamy,—  
The crime of this late age.

ARIES.

WE agree that the war is the quintessence of folly, and we do not measure the folly by the number slain. But "this late age" is very little later than the age of Attila, and a myriad suns will rise and set before the inhabitants of Earth are unto wisdom. Every so often "civilization" gets a good showing up. This is one of the times.

"LOOK!" was the continual exclamation we heard while rolling through the Rockies. And we got to repeating the response of the small daughter of a U. C. professor. She was deep in a book when he plucked her by the sleeve. "Look, Beatrice, at the beautiful scenery!" he cried. "I HAVE looked, father," said she.

CONVERSATIONAL OPENERS.

When riding on the railway:  
"Country looks awful dry."  
"Ranney, pretty fast."  
"Wonder why we're stopping here?"  
"What place is this?"

"BEAUTY is one's whole being," says Col. L. Or, as Byron tried to say:  
"Man's face is of his life a thing apart;  
'Tis woman's whole existence."

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

(Passed by the censor.)

London, Aug. 16.—Riding in the underground, I was horrified to see the Times advertised as the W. G. O. What can be done about it? R. R. M.

Grammer, Westmoreland, Aug. 3.—In this village, Mr. Read, bookseller, has his shop next to Mr. Chew, butcher. G. W.

It is understood a compromise is offered by which some of the most flagrant items of waste will be cut out, reducing the bill ten, or perhaps even fifteen millions, or a little under the total appropriated by the original house bill.

No such compromise should be considered for a moment by the men who have fought so ably against this gigantic waste. Let them fight it out on the lines they have laid, and let them fix the responsibility for its composition and passage where it belongs. The Tribune cannot believe that either Mr. Underwood, Mr. Mann, or Mr. Murdoch wishes his own party to go into the coming congressional election carrying any part of the responsibility for the enormous and inexcusable waste of public funds involved in this harbor and river bill.

What, for example, becomes of the pledges of economy so vociferously made by Mr. Underwood's party, if he permits this wrong, which is made doubly and trebly wrong by the circumstances of this time of trial?

What, for example, becomes of the credit Mr. Mann has fairly won for his alert and resourceful opposition, if he allows such a wrong to be done without effective check?

What better fight can Mr. Murdoch make for real progressivism than upon this old entrenched evil?

The pork barrel has been protected by a network of interchange among congressmen regardless of party lines. It is time to combine against this pernicious combination. It is the duty of the leaders confronted by the conditions of today to unite against this waste, to declare that at this time we will not be weakened by the dissipation of millions.

Enough wealth is being burned in the fires of Europe's war. If there is patriotism in congress we shall not bury so much of ours in bottomless projects.

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. DOODGER.

(From the Leigh, Ia., Argus.)

T. T. Dugger has been having bad luck lately. Last Thursday while washing his bogey off in the river he stepped on a broken pop bottle and cut a long, deep gash in his foot. After a few steps he sat down and his foot was kicked him in the knee, which laid him up for a day or so, and Monday morning while ringing a bell the animal bit him on his middle finger.

Two public markets are to be opened in New York. Why cannot Chicago have these attractive trading places? Nothing that we saw on our recent jaunt interested us much more than the public markets of Seattle. The food displayed was fresh and cheap and to look at it gave one an appetite.

RULES, BRITANNIA!

(J. E. in the Toronto Sun.)

We know our tea is neater's self.  
From Grinnan to the ends of earth  
The art of sleeping is a gift  
To British maidens at their birth.

The Yankees spoil the tender leaf,  
A sorry thing to brewed upon.

For still they make it as they did  
In Boston harbor years ago.

The girls in "Your United States"

(Quotation: Arnold Bennett's book)

Have studied coffee and its whims  
Since tea, their grandpas forsook.  
And everywhere, from east to west,  
Metropolis or one night stand.

The coffee is a golden dream  
Sultriously sweet and bland.

We try to make it hereabouts,  
We drink it with supreme surprise.

It's either Mississippi mud  
Or bitter gloop in disguise.

So when we thirst for stimulants,  
The milder kinds which soothe and bless,

We hop across to Buffalo

And drink five gallons, more or less.

ENOUGH had coffee is made every day in the U. S. to float the navy, and yet one does not realize how bad coffee can be until he travels beyond the borders of this country. The stuff is justly regarded as an astonishing phenomenon, even for an astonishing year.

IN OUR wanderings we have learned that the worst coffee is that made on boats, the next worst on dining cars, and the next worst in hotels. It is plain ignorance, of course; for, given a decent brew, it is as easy to make good coffee as to boil an egg.

A NEW STUNT for Florence.

Sir: Scatter a bucket of sand in the bathtub, add tin cans, sticks, and orange peel. Florence could scarcely tell it from Wilson beach. H. A.

WE haven't had much time to give to golf lately, but one thing occurs to us. No member of a golf club should be allowed on the course until he has taken an examination in the rules of the game and passed with a mark of at least 85.

A HEAVY SWELL.

(From the Granite, N. D., Tribune.)

The birds were beautiful sets of new silk, draped in lace, while the green was attire in a suit of blue.

THE aerial acrobats had better fulfill the Tennysonian prophecy and grapple in the blue—as far away as possible from the gunners of earth.

NO, A LIGHTED SHOWER.



## SWEITZER DEFIES OWENS AND BOARD IN PETITION ROW

Refuses to Appear and Tell How He Determined Priority of Candidates.

## DENEEN DENIES CHARGE

Defiance was buried at Judge Owens and the election commissioners yesterday by County Clerk Sweitzer and his aids, who flatly refused to appear before the board and testify as to how the priority of county candidates' petitions was established in their office.

This action was followed by the promise that an attempt would be made at the earliest opportunity to impeach Judge Owens and throw him out of office.

All the old fashioned sores that had afflicted the local Democracy were ripped wide open during the day's turbulent doings before the election board.

As a result of the attempt on the part of the H.-H. leaders to discredit the county clerk's office, the entente that existed between a number of Roger Sullivan's friends and County Judge Owens was declared officially off last night.

War to Knives Starts. The word will be sent to every anti-Harrison leader today to notify the rank and file throughout the county that it is war to the knife from now on and that Judge Owens is the bright paragon in whose workshops should draw a fine sight on at once.

Meanwhile State's Attorney Hoyne, exasperated by the refusal of Mr. Sweitzer to respond to Judge Owens' summons, informed the election commissioners he was disgusted with their delay and would institute grand jury proceedings at once. He said he would see whether public officials (Sweitzer and his aids) could defy the orders of the election board in an inquiry of this sort.

Among a score of witnesses summoned by the election board, at the instance of Judge Owens, were former Gov. Deneen, County Clerk Sweitzer, George E. Brennan, County Controller Frank S. Ryan, Dennis Egan, and Daniel Herlihy, chief election clerk in the county clerk's office.

Deneen Denounces Proceedings.

Mr. Deneen was the only one of the "big guns" who responded to the subpoenas. Incidentally he dropped a bomb into the hearing by denouncing the proceedings as a cheap claptrap attempt to secure free advertising for his political enemies. He denied in toto the infections and immodesties carried in the veiled correspondence the might have conferred with Roger Sullivan or George E. Brennan prior to the nailing of the county name inating petitions.

"At no time or at no place have I conferred with these men as to the filing of the petitions," he said. "I have no barn at my home and never met any politician at my time in any barn that I ever owned to talk over petitions. The whole thing is absurd and without the slightest foundation. I don't even know County Clerk Sweitzer, and I had nothing to do with the filing of the petitions."

Ogden Recants Barn Statement. (Following Mr. Deneen's emphatic and somewhat heated statement, Gilbert G. Ogden, one of the Democratic candidates for Municipal court judge, who had asked that Mr. Deneen be cited to tell about his supposed affiliation in his barn, arose and recanted all he had said the day before.

"The newspapers are to blame for magnifying this thing," said Mr. Ogden. "I referred to Mr. Deneen's barn in a jocular way and had no knowledge of my own that such a conference was held there. But the newspapers took it seriously and got a lot of free advertising, as well as some new enemies. But I got the advertising."

Attorney Mitchell of the election board, finding Mr. Deneen's emphatic denial of all the infections, asked that subpoenas be issued forthwith for the first ten candidates on both the Sullivan and Deneen sides for county commissioners and Municipal court judges.

Austrian Asks to Be Heard.

After several witnesses had been questioned by Dr. Howard S. Taylor, one of the commissioners, in an effort to show whether there had been collusion between the Deneen and Sullivan leaders, Mr. Austrian, attorney for Mr. Sweitzer and his aids, arose and informed the board that his clients would not recognize the summons.

He asked the privilege of making an appearance in behalf of his contention that the board had no right to go behind the certification of the county clerk.

"Assistant State's Attorney Berger, who aided the election board in questioning the witnesses, objected to Mr. Austrian's making a speech."

Taylor and Deneen Mix.

"Now, don't try your free advertising with me," said Mr. Austrian. "You are not seeking the truth in this investigation. You want anything but the truth."

Commissioner Taylor interrupted the colloquy and intimated that he didn't

care to hear Mr. Austrian, as the commissioners had fully considered the law.

Mr. Austrian inferred that Dr. Taylor purposely didn't want to hear the speech, whereupon Mr. Taylor remarked:

"Your method is that of a shyster lawyer."

"With which," quickly rejoined Mr. Austrian, "you are very familiar."

"Only by observation," shot back Dr. Taylor, coloring to the roots of his hair.

These Witnesses Heard.

Other witnesses heard yesterday were:

Bernard W. Snow, James P. McNamee, John K. Kinnear, Frank F. Hayes,

Henry F. Wubben, Ralph C. Otto,

Peter E. Hiltz, Frank B. Otto,

Judge Charles N. Goodwin,

B. J. Dwyer, Benjamin H. Morris,

R. G. Lewis, Mrs. Lucy Roth,

Andrew Mitchell.

All the witnesses were asked if they knew of any collusion between the Deneen and Sullivan leaders with County Clerk Sweitzer respecting the order of certifying the nominating petitions. No one had personal knowledge of such suspected collusion.

The board will resume the hearing at 9 o'clock this morning when Attorney Austrian will be heard.

McCormick Stays on Two Tickets.

The riding by County Judge Owens and the election commissioners yesterday by County Clerk Sweitzer and his aids, who flatly refused to appear before the board and testify as to how the priority of county candidates' petitions was established in their office.

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CASEY GETS "23" FURLOUGH.

Police Station Chief and Legislative Candidate Given Indefinite Leave.

Michael Joseph Casey, chef de cuisine at the South Clark street station, and a Democratic candidate for nomination to the state legislature, has taken a furlough. Chief of Police Gleason requested Casey to relinquish his duties as cook and he started last night on a "whirlwind campaign" of the Eighteenth ward.

When the matter of a furlough was put up to Casey he at first demurred. Chief Gleason was obdurate, and the aspirant for a topogia capitulated.

"I'll take three weeks' layoff," said Casey.

The chief, however, wrote "23" days on the application, which explained meant "twenty-three" and good-bye.

HONOR FOR LATE JESUIT HEAD.

Priests of Order in Chicago to Say Office for Father Francis Weizer.

Jesuit priests of Chicago will say the office for the dead tomorrow night in honor of the chief of their order, Father Francis Weizer, who died a few hours after the pope. Thursday morning at 9 o'clock solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated at the Holy Family church. The Rev. John Matheys, pastor, will be celebrant. The Rev. F. Moeller, deacon, and the Rev. F. Pickert subdeacon.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS CURRAN, for forty-five years employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, died on Monday. Mr. Curran, who was born in County Kerry in 1825, has been a resident of Chicago for more than seventy years. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. J. Murphy, and J. J. Curran. Burial will be at Calvary tomorrow.

MRS. ELIZABETH WING WILLARD, wife of Eugene R. Willard, a Chicago broker, died at the summer home of her brother, Fred M. Wing, in Hartford, Mich. Mrs. Willard was the daughter of former Judge R. M. Wing of Hartford, Mich., and was 31 years old. She was suffering from tuberculosis. The body will be brought to Chicago Thursday.

MRS. MARY PINCHOT is dead at Saugatuck, Conn. She was the mother of Gifford Pinchot of Washington, Amos Pinchot of New York, and Lady Alan Johnston. She was 77 years old and had been ill some time.

MRS. MARY McGUIRE, mother of Frances G. McGuire, died at San Diego, Calif., on Aug. 21. She formerly lived in Chicago.

## STRINGER CURBS FIGHT ON ROGER

Mayor Opens Campaign Under Orders Not to Wax "Personal."

## CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

## PLAYS THE SANITARY BOARD

Trustee Clark Assails Administration Record of Smyth.

## HE CHARGES "GAG RULE."

Asserts Republican Members Only Work for People's Rights.

## NORTH SHORE TO FIGHT ALL BUGS

Meeting at Lake Forest Launches a Campaign Against Busy Insects.

## STRIVE TO SAVE TREES.

Wallace G. Clark, Republican candidate for re-election as sanitary district trustee, last night assailed the administration of President Smyth and his Democratic allies as another "invisible government."

He charged in a speech at the Fourteenth ward headquarters at 2000 West Lake street that the whole administration was saturated with socialism and that the record made under the present regime was more deplorable than that of the obstructionists on the county board.

Charged "Gag Rule." Mr. Clark, among other things, said:

"The county board is a Sunday school compared to the sanitary district because the former board is in the public eye and we are out of it. The county board is conducted by parliamentary rules and our board is conducted by gag rule."

"The various departments of the district are saturated with socialism. Men are assigned to departments without inquiry."

"One man who applied for an inspector's job was given charge of the contract department, where kilowatt hours, load factors, and other technical points enter into the important contracts. This man said to me: 'I don't know anything about a kilowatt. I wouldn't know one if I saw it coming down the street.'

Pay Rolls Mount Up.

"The payroll of the district has jumped from \$550,000 under Republican administration to \$1,123,000 under the Democrats, and will exceed \$1,300,000 for 1914 with no comparison in the amount of construction work done under the Republicans."

The sanitary board is under the dominating influence of an invisible government which puts jokers into contracts and directs nearly every move of the majority of the board.

When a firm of public accountants were employed to go over the books of the district for 1913 they reported that only one of the twenty-seven of our bookkeepers were competent to post a ledger.

Ice Contractor Gets Job.

"The man who wrote all the big contracts of the district was discharged by the Democrats and an ice contractor put in his place.

The legal department is incompetent. There has been an increase of 183 percent in the expense of that department.

George W. Paulin, the other Republican member, and I have been fighting for two years with our backs against the wall. We need help. Send us back there with Henry E. Little and the three of us will guard the district against graft and at the next election and the following election we will have some hope of putting the district on an efficient, honest basis by having a majority of Republicans."

Candidates Sign Pledge.

The Citizens' association announced last night that all the candidates for the nomination for county treasurer had signed the pledge and had agreed to turn over all the funds earned on public funds and to open the office to full publicity and investigation by the bureau of public efficiency.

REPORTER NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Judge Petit Exonerates Harry Friend in Connection with Article in Morning Paper.

Judge Adelio J. Petit yesterday exonerated Harry M. Friend, a reporter for the Chicago Examiner, who had been cited to appear to answer a possible charge of contempt of court growing out of a "story" regarding the bond scandal published in Saturday's Examiner.

Showing was made to prove that Mr. Friend had not handled the story and that in fact it had been prepared from a Chicago News Bureau report so phrased as to permit an understanding that certain quoted remarks had been made in open court.

"In my opinion," Mr. Harrison said, "Mr. Friend did not handle the story and it is not true that he was responsible for it." Mr. Harrison said he had been told that Mr. Friend had agreed to turn over all the funds earned on public funds and to open the office to full publicity and investigation by the bureau of public efficiency.

"Mr. Friend is not responsible for the story," he said.

"The explanation submitted is entirely satisfactory to the court," the judge said.

## Unique Ladies' Tailors.

63 East Adams Street

Entire 4th and 5th Floors, Neponset Bldg., Near Michigan Ave.

## AUGUST SPECIAL

## A Tailor Made Skirt FREE

During the Next 5 DAYS ONLY

\$35

Usual \$65, \$60 and \$55 values.  
The materials used in these suits are regularly priced at \$3.50 per yard.

Our stunning imported broadcloth suits, including extra skirt, \$75.00 values, during August only.

\$45

The Large, Most Beautiful, Best Equipped Ladies' Tailors Establishment in Chicago.

## —CHATHAM FIELDS—

Cottage Grove Ave., at 81st St.

In less than two months the papers will be weighty with our advertisements. You may then want to invest.

Wouldn't a visit to the property now, while the workmen are busy, be a good preparation for an intelligent decision?

Be Our Guest. Everything from a Bungalow to an Apartment House.

WM. E. HARMON & CO. Phone 2422 Harrison 281 South Dearborn

## MOSQUITO PEST IN GLENCOE

Carelessness of Residents Is Blamed for Condition.

## SHOULD PLAN A CRUSADE.

With Proper Spirit Every Insect Could Be Wiped Out.

## BY W. A. EVANS, M. D.

Glencoe has been infested with mosquitoes for years.

According to an analysis made by THE TRIBUNE the answer to the question of "Why?" is "Carelessness."

Topographically Glencoe is situated on comparatively level ground. There are no deep ravines, pools, ponds, and the like that go far to make the work of eradication of mosquitoes difficult.

Townsite Is Wooded.

A great part of the town site is occupied by wooded and unimproved land, in which there are possibilities of marsh spots

LOOK!

OFFERED  
\$250  
GUST 30th  
TIFUL

ORE

ANS TO YOU WHO  
ME. THINK OF THE  
EN YOU CAN BUY

CRE LOTS

350, \$400

SY TERMS

0 Monthly

Interest

ances. Water, electric

school, church, attrac-

s, sidewalks, etc.

YOU MUST WIN

tiful restricted subdivision,

want for flowers, a vegeta-

rees, lawn, and a safe play-

area, away from the many

trees.

JUNGALOW

every home built at ARD-

e property. No unsightly

features are barred.

FOR YOURSELF

WATER ACRES LOTS

TIFUL HOMES

T OF CHICAGO.

the loop on the Aurora,

cleanest, most delightful

Chicago.

EXCURSION

ICAGO R. R.

inal 2:00 P. M.

2:05 P. M.

2:20 P. M.

2:25 P. M.

FREE TICKETS—THIS

EE TRANSPORTATION

nger &amp; Co.

140 S. Dearborn St.

in Chicago to

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to give Easterners

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4th to October 8th

ement gives you

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Route

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Pacific

VER. C. A.

Bld., Chicago

Automatic 62-345

arm lands, industrial locations

and Louisiana, address Indi-

ns.

57

LAGO WOMAN

take The Tribune

ork. She keeps it for

Her husband buys

corner.

ORDERS ABSENT  
MEMBERS BACKSo Many Home Fixing  
Fences House Can't Han-  
dle "War Business."

DOCKED \$20 A DAY.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]

By a vote of 213 to 27 the house passed a resolution revoking the leave of absence of all members who are now back home working for reelection. The sergeant-at-arms was instructed to notify all absent members to return to Washington at once. He was further instructed to deduct from their salary the sum of \$20,544 for each day they are away after and including to-morrow.

The resolution was introduced by Majority Leader Underwood, who stated the disgraces created by the European war demanded the presence of enough men in Washington to do business. Three times yesterday the house was forced to suspend work on account of no quorum. Three roll calls were had today, each one deciding only a few over the necessary number.

Colonel Urges "No Quarter."

A letter from Col. Roosevelt to Judge Albert O. Norton of St. Louis was read in the convention.

"There is exactly as much need now as there was two years ago of our making a straight Progressive fight," Col. Roosevelt wrote. "The action of the responsible Republican organizations in New York and Pennsylvania and in almost every other state of the union has shown that it is absolutely hopeless to expect any reform from them."

Reform 1912 Platform.

The platform adopted was largely a reaffirmation of the platform of 1912 state and national. A movement to include a plank pledging the party to national prohibition failed. A strong endorsement of national woman suffrage and the pledge of the party to work for the amendment this fall was included in the platform.

Kansas Moose Write Platform.

William S. Linton of Saginaw was well supported in northeastern Michigan, but otherwise he polled a light vote, totaling 2,850.

The only returns available at midnight were those for governor. Neither Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris [Dem.] nor Henry Patterson [Prog.] had opposition.

It was expected, however, that there would be several warm congressional fights with the results in doubt until tomorrow or Thursday.

Congressional and senatorial candidates were pledged to vote and work for national prohibition, national woman suffrage, a graduated income tax, presidential preference primary, a trade commission, a protective tariff revised by a commission, currency reform, and popular election of federal district judges.

U. S. Sartor of Kansas City was chosen chairman of the state committee and Fred Knapp, Beloit, secretary.

Kansas Democrats "Dry."

Following the lead of Gov. Hodges, the Democratic state party council here after a bitter fight declared for national prohibition.

The platform congratulates women voters because the suffrage amendment was being considered. It is back home campaigning for renomination and reelection.

The lone house delegation showed four absentees—Volmer, Connell, Kirkpatrick and Green. Indiana showed three—Adair, Dixon, and Peterson. Practically the entire Michigan delegation was absent, as this was primary day in Michigan. Those who failed to answer to their names were Kelley, J. M. C. Smith, Hamilton, Cramton, Fordney, Woodruff, and Lindquist. Wisconsin had five absentees, according to the roll-call—Cooper, Ech, Browne, Konop, and Lenroot.

Present Only One Month.

Haworth has been in Washington only one month since he was elected to the present congress. Stringer has been absent longer than any other member. For nearly four months he has been back in Illinois prosecuting his campaign for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Over on the senate side, where a resolution is being considered, Sherman has been away longer than any other senator. He is back home campaigning for renomination and reelection.

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Missouri Forgets Promise.

The Missouri delegation, which a few weeks ago wrote President Wilson promising to remain on the job, showed ten absent and six present at the Democratic convention. The lone Missourian attending their state convention. They expect to return immediately.

The entire South Carolina delegation was absent when the roll was called. This was primary day in South Carolina. The roll call developed the fact that the remains of the old standup Republican organization of the house were opposed to docking members for being absent without cause.

GOV. BLEASE TURNED DOWN  
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA TOGA.Smith Wins Senatorial Nomination  
by 10,000—Executive Fights to  
Carry Even Home County.

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]

Democratic voters of South Carolina today headed Senator Benjamin Tillman's appeal not to "disgrace the state" by sending Gov. Cole L. Bleas to the United States senate. Returns from the primary election indicate that the governor has been defeated for the senatorial nomination by Senator Ellison D. Smith by at least 50,000 majority.

Bleas lost his home county of Newbury, which for many years gave him almost every office for which he asked. In Spartanburg county, which polls the heaviest vote of any in the state and which two years ago gave Bleas 600 majority, he has been defeated by about 120,000.

There has been a similar reversal of sentiment in most of the up-country, which until now has been Bleas's strong-hold.

HARMONY RULES COUNCIL  
OF KANSAS REPUBLICANS.Expected Fights Fail to Develop—  
Initiative and Referendum Issues  
Included in State Platform.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 25.—Without a contest, the Republican state party council here adopted a platform. Expected fights on initiative and referendum issues did not develop, and the platform adopted declared for these issues as supported by the Republicans in the 1912 legislature. National prohibition and national woman suffrage also were declared for.

J. C. Gafford was chosen state chairman and Guy Glacock secretary.

ELECTION ON IN CALIFORNIA.

John D. Fredericks Probably  
Nominated by Republicans  
for Governor.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 25.—Scattered returns at 10:30 o'clock tonight from all sections of the state indicated the following nominations:

Governor, Republican—John D. Fredericks.

Senator—Democrat, James D. Phelan;

Progressive, Francis J. Honey.

For the gubernatorial nomination for senator Joseph R. Knowland and Samuel M. Shortridge were running closely.

The citizens—women and men—voted for state and congressional offices. Definite returns will not be available until tomorrow.

CROWN TUES. THUR. SAT. MORN. 11:30 A. M.  
New Playing Room  
LITTLE LOST SISTER  
NEXT WEEK—THE TRAFFIC

## MISSOURI MOOSE LINE UP

Only Tilt Is Over Secretary-  
ship of State.

## COLONEL'S LETTER READ.

Urge No Alignment; "G. O. P. Cor-  
rupt as Ever."

## FIVE IN THE CONTEST.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25.—The only break in the harmonies which prevailed at the progressive state convention here to-day came when an attempt was made to defeat L. E. Ellis of Kansas City as secretary of the state committee. Mr. Ellis had been state chairman the last two years.

Charges were made that Ellis was loyal to the party because he supported the nonpartisan movement in the Kansas City local elections last spring. Finally, however, Mr. Ellis was elected. George Scherer of Windsor was made state chairman.

## Colonel Urges "No Quarter."

A letter from Col. Roosevelt to Judge Albert O. Norton of St. Louis was read in the convention.

"There is exactly as much need now as there was two years ago of our making a straight Progressive fight," Col. Roosevelt wrote.

"The action of the responsible Republican organizations in New York and Pennsylvania and in almost every other state of the union has shown that it is absolutely hopeless to expect any reform from them."

## Reform 1912 Platform.

William S. Linton of Saginaw was well supported in northeastern Michigan, but otherwise he polled a light vote, totaling 2,850.

The only returns available at midnight were those for governor. Neither Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris [Dem.] nor Henry Patterson [Prog.] had opposition.

It was expected, however, that there would be several warm congressional fights with the results in doubt until tomorrow or Thursday.

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William S.

## Neglected Plays at Last Make Fortunes for Managers and Playwrights.

Of much of the material profits of the theater are the outcome of chance guesswork, emergency, and expediency, and so much of the losses are incurred by the ventures which are carefully planned, that it is of the layman who is not a bit devotee of the theater that best that could either as an art or a craft. It is in the slightest degree exact. The records abound in instances of plays produced as mere makeshifts catching the popular fancy; while not more than 25 per cent of the enterprises made expensively prepared ever "pay out."

This week brings two examples of neglected plays which, at length put forward in utter timidity by their projectors, proved to be precisely what the public liked. Reference is had to "Potash and Perlmutter" and "Joseph and His Brethren." Three years ago, in the time when the dramatization of Monte's "Giant" was arranged with a manager and the first performance of the play. Indeed, the rights in the stories for stage use passed from manager to manager, and the work of footlighting from playwright to playwright. Charles Klein, who wrote the play in the form in which it was at first accepted by its producer, forbade that his name be used in connection with it. His wish was heeded. Now, when he asks that he be given formal credit, it is denied him.

More illustrative is the case of "Joseph and His Brethren," for, while the Glare stories might have been regarded as of evanescent interest, the play by Louis N. Parker had its basis in the Bible. He finished the play in 1906, and in that year disposed of the rights for America to the Liebler company and for Great Britain to Beerbom (now Sir Herbert) Free. Mr. Redford, then the play reader of the lord chamberlain's office, refused to license the work for public representation, on the grounds that it was of Biblical origin that he could not be sure the play was not of as characters, and that the theater was not the place for the visualization of Biblical incidents. Mr. Redford had refused to license many other plays for the same reasons; and always in the performance of his functions was he detached, aloof, and impersonal. But he took the trouble in the case of "Joseph and His Brethren" to write a special "note," wherein he lay stress upon one fact that to license such a play would be to violate every British tradition having to do with "right" feeling toward religion and propriety."

The opinion of the so-called "censor" was not of course, binding upon Mr. Tyler, the head of the Liebler company; but that special "note" of Mr. Redford to Mr. Treesh shocked the manager into the fear that perhaps, after all, Mr. Parker had not wrought suitably for popular taste. So, although he had always been Mr. Parker's friend and patron here, Mr. Tyler put the play into the back of his desk, and let it remain there through the years from 1906 until 1913. Meanwhile he had made and lost fortunes in the production of other plays. He carried out his ambition to produce a play, "The Garden of Allah," and the result was highly felicitous—so far, from the view point of popular success. Seeking to outdo that costly spectacle, he invested its enormous profits in "The Daughter of Heaven," on which \$150,000 was expended before the curtain was taken up on the first performance.

That play failed; and he was left in mid-season with the most expensive of American theaters, the Century in New York.

## Lillian Russell's Beauty Secrets

By Lillian Russell

A Mental Gauge on Life. (Copyright: 1914, by Lillian Russell) ALL is the "blues," depression, ennui, or by any other name you please—is the wasting of life, nevertheless. I refer to that last, less, hopeless, empty mental affliction which sometimes takes hold of us and does more harm than is at first inferred.

The true scientists in the school of doctors today will admit that the emotions—violent ones—will destroy more brain cells in a short space of time than actual bodily disease. They will also admit that the "blues" will cause an actual drain of life itself. (And of course, it is worth while fighting against this miserable condition.)

It is possible to keep a mental gauge on life by controlling the various forces that move within you, because mind is the motor power. A lack of interest is the first important symptom that something is wrong—something serious, too—for when appreciation and enthusiasm wane, life is on the ebb tide. When interest is rekindled, enthusiasm enters into the affairs of life with good will, the mental gauge will show strength, good health, and happiness. However, when the mind's survey of condition shows listlessness, disinterest, lack of enthusiasm, then something is wrong.

Sometimes there is a physical cause for such condition which is readily recognized and quickly remedied; but nearly always an unhealthy mind is the reason.

When the mental gauge shows a lack of enthusiasm, a little reasoning is the best thing in the world. Discouragement is a milestone; troubles are great or small only by comparison; courage and enthusiasm are the bubbling of life—they are force, action, work, play—happiness and health.

Invigorate your mentality by change of scene, and you will drive away depression; melancholy thrives upon inaction.

It is a great habit to become enthusiastic in all that one does. Enthusiasm is the life and energy that is within you. Keep a mental gauge upon it, and when it wanes reason with yourself to make it return.

Remember: That an allusion of the mind is more dangerous, many times over, than a physical disorder. Yet it is more easily corrected.

Lillian Russell's Answers.

ELAINE G: The best thing for removing soot and dust while traveling is cold cream. Every one who travels should carry a jar of cold cream with them. It removes all dust and dirt from the skin, keeps water and soap will not. It also protects the skin so that the soot cannot get into the pores of the face. Cover the face with a little cold cream and allow it to remain a few minutes, then take off with a soft cloth. Dust the face with powder. If you will send me a stamped, addressed envelope I shall gladly send you a formula for an excellent cold cream. It is absolutely pure and is inexpensive.

CONSTANT READER: Do you clean your nails with sharp steel instruments?

Abe Potash, of  
Potash & Perlmutter.



BARNEY BERNARD  
By ABE POTASH & PERLMUTTER  
COLUMBIA

## Fashions from London

By Bessie Ascough

### For the Girl Off to School.

ONDON.—(Special Correspondence.)—Suits for the young souls who go off to school in the fall are always one of the most attractive features of the exhibitions of the couturiers. They have a youthfulness and a simplicity of line which are charming indeed, and which win the hearts of the visitors to the exhibitions.

The suit which I have sketched was one of the most attractive and one of the most popular of the designs offered in the fall exhibit. It was intended for a school suit, but it was chosen by many of the young married clients for morning and shopping wear. It was made of tete de negre cheviet in a hand-some new weave.

The skirt was perfectly plain except for two large pockets on the sides approximately under the pockets on the jacket, and a buckled belt like the one on the jacket. The modesty of the suit was emphasized by the use of silver buckles. Buckles are used on small frocks and suits everywhere. Reversing the fullness of the sleeves at the cuffs by buckles is a novel use for them surely, and a most charming one. The large pockets, the cleverly shirred front, and the silver buttons at the base of the collar were all smart features of the design.

The collar was a distinctive feature. It was braided in straight lines with self-toned soutache braid. The little tricorne hat of tete de negre bengaline was also braided with soutache and adorned with a tiny bird of the new iridescent sequins.

These pretty hat trimmings are seen on many of the most attractive hats. They have an air of festivity, and when they do not mark a hat as too much trimmed for wear with the street suits, I remember a few years ago when even women with good taste donned hats of huge proportions and weighty trimmings with the plainest of tailored suits. Now the tendency seems to be to confine trimming to dress hats and to make the street hats as plain and unadorned as possible, at least in effect, even though they be not so

school suit of tete de negre cheviet. Braided collar and braided tricorne hat.



## Marion Harland's Helping Hand

By Marion Harland

one no longer needed by its owner? His address is enclosed.

"We are starting a missionary circle, and are in great need of cast-off furniture, such as chairs, books, carpets—anything. We want to furnish our missionary room. Also we want any kind of embroidery patterns or unfinished work that we can use in our sewing circle. We are not able to buy, and know there are unfinished pieces that Cornelia might be willing to sell to us to make good use of. S. A. M.

The mission is a legitimate work for the circle. As we see, almost any kind of material may be wrought into usefulness by the energetic circle. I hold the secretary address.

### Blind Boy Wants Music.

"I am a constant reader of your Corner. Reading any thing done for shut-ups and others. I would if any one of my one who is too old or too ill to sew, offer my services to her. I will have to take it home, because I take charge of my daughter's baby, who is 16 months old.

"Your proffered sacrifice of time, convenience, and strength to the fullness of your desire to be of service to the rick-a-rack may be well repaid. Is there

present writing. I command your attention to our members at large. What is there a dress form for this unfortunate needlewoman?

### Student Asks Aid.

"Being in poor circumstances, I am making a struggle to better myself and follow a calling which is dear to me. I have no money to retain upon our lists a day longer than is made necessary by the delay in procuring the offer of some musical instrument for the sorely afflicted boy. Music of his own making would be the dearest solace his night of loneliness could have. If there is no old square piano condemned to be sent to the auction room, what of flute, banjo, guitar, violin?

### Needs a Dress Form.

"Some day if you have a dress from please don't forget me. I do all the sewing for myself and daughter, and often for one. I should like to help them in some way. All I can offer is to do plain work, if any one of my

"I am making a silk patchwork quilt for my dear mother for her birthday. If any of the readers have silk quilt, I will be grateful to receive them.

"The dear mother must have this quilt. I commend your wisdom in having it in season to "avoid the rush." That cramped work and sets nerves at

the third annual flower show.

In its interest in

## Society

### Ridge Woman Flower Show

THE north shore great

Ridge Woman's ch

Third and Wom

Bethany Union ch

and Third and Wom

proceeds will be used to

for the erection of a drin

memory of Mrs. A. D.

named the department

under whose auspices

The Chicago H

offers prizes—a silv

medal, to be given to

exhibitors who do not

gardeners and who make

various display of cut flow

the Beverly Hills and Morga

their choicest flowers.

the chairman of the

the club for the

choice of the exhibit

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred E.

Carmen avenue annou

ment of their daughter

to H. William Peter

newt avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas

Highland Park announced

of their daughter Lois

Nelson, son of Mr. and

of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Grange have an annou

ception at their reside

Fifth avenue on Thurs

from 8 until 11 o'clock

of the fiftieth anniver

sage.

Miss Elizabeth Faulk

gram to the members of

ing that, with her sister

Rogers Chapman of New

landed in Quebec. M

gone to Mrs. Chapman's

Bethel, Me., in the White

a few days' rest before

Miss Theodore Sheldon

Sheldon of Bellevue place

among the travelers abra

safety some anxiety has

sent word to Theodore

they have reached Rotte

to sail from that point o

for America. Mrs. Sheld

don were last heard from

in Munich.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen

Michigan avenue have been

guest at the Mount Wash

Brick Woods, N. H.

all this week to join a h

N. J., and later go to A

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W.

turn to their home in

about Sept. 15 after having

in Clinton, Ia., and Buffa

Mrs. Nathan William Mc

Alfred B. MacClos

for Ontario, where w

of Prof. John Langley c

his country home.

The Chicago Golf clu

program of dances to illu

steps to be given by Mis

and Walter S. Frazer

evening next. General

will follow and special d

be given.

The wedding of Mis

daughter of Herman Al

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Kalamazoo, Mich., to

the family residence.

Prof. George Scher

Grossman and intimate friends were

and wed.

the Hotel La Salle ye

ng Hand

writing. I command your services to our members at large. Where is a dress form for this costume?

newwoman?

Student Ask Aid.

In poor circumstances, I am making a struggle to better myself and a calling which is dear to me. I have become a necessary sacrifice. I have to work my way through school, should be most grateful if any one books on this subject to let me have books that I can have. Shall be James P.

"We help those who try to help themselves, we will try to get the students back.

Silk Pieces for Quilts.

are making a silk patchwork quilt for my dear mother for her Christmas. The pieces have silk piping.

I shall be thankful to you for payment.

Mrs. J. P. G.

dear mother must have that quilt. I commend your wisdom and begin my season to "avoid the rush" that

ps work and sets nerves ajar.

Miss Elizabeth Faulkner has sent a telegram to the members of her family stating that, with her sister, Mrs. William Rogers Chapman of New York, she arrived home Monday evening, having landed in Quebec. Miss Faulkner has gone to Mrs. Chapman's summer home at Rockwood, Me., in the White mountains, for a few days' rest before returning to Chicago.

Mrs. Charles K. Parmelee of Kenilworth returned a day or two ago from Europe, where she had spent six weeks. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. L. W. Ray of Trenton, N. J. While Mrs. Parmelee and Mrs. Ray were forced to leave Paris because of the war, they encountered no unusual hardships.

Mrs. Theodore Sheldon and Miss Mary Sheldon of Bellevue place, who have been among the travelers abroad over whose safety some anxiety has been felt, have set sail to Theodore Sheldon and expect to sail from that point on Saturday next for America. Mrs. Sheldon and Miss Sheldon were last heard from two weeks ago in Munich.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Black of 2645 Michigan avenue have been spending August at the Mount Washington hotel in Bretton Woods, N. H. They will leave the week to join a house party at Dearborn, N. J., and later go to Atlantic City and New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Duncan will remain in their home in Hubbard Woods about Sept. 15 after having visited friends in Clinton, Ia., and Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Nathan William MacCheeney and son, Alfred B. MacCheeney III, have left for Ontario, where they will be the guests of Prof. John Langley of Ann Arbor at his country home.

The Chicago Golf club announces a program of dances to illustrate the latest steps to be given by Miss Claribel Burton and Walter S. Frazer Jr. on Saturday evening next. General informal dancing will follow and special dinner parties will be given.

The wedding of Miss Mayme Lewis, daughter of Mrs. Ray Lewis of 5162 Michigan avenue, to William Hosenberg will be celebrated this evening at 6 o'clock in the presidential suite of the Hotel La Salle. The ceremony will be followed by a supper at which forty guests will be present. The bride will wear white chameuse with duchess lace and will carry a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Moreau Roberts Brown announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Basil Thompson on Tuesday, July 28, at St. Patrick's cathedral in New York City. At home after Oct. 1 at 577 Ash street, Winnetka.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Abens, daughter of Herman Abens of 3219 Jackson boulevard, to Dr. Nelson I. Sims of Kalamazoo, Mich., took place last evening at the family residence at 8 o'clock. Prof. George Scherer, assistant to Dr. Gausman, officiated. Only relatives and intimate friends were present.

A reception and wedding breakfast at the Hotel La Salle yesterday concluded the social features of the marriage of Miss Florence Lambert Gray and A. De Blane Gaines, which was celebrated at Our Lady of Lourdes Roman Catholic church in the morning. At home after 547 North Long avenue after Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Baum of 3613 Pine Grove avenue have returned from their summer home in Spring Valley, New York, to their home in Webster, Mich. Their daughter, Mrs. Norman C. Harding of 3617 Pine Grove avenue, and her son, who have been visiting them for two months, have also returned.

The election of national officers will be given.

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Grove avenue have returned from their summer home in Spring Valley, New York, to their home in Webster, Mich. Their daughter, Mrs. Norman C. Harding of 3617 Pine Grove avenue, and her son, who have been visiting them for two months, have also returned.

The election of national officers will be given.

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Mr. and Mrs

# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

We Will Close Out, Without Regard to Former Price or Present Value, the

## Entire Remaining Stocks of Women's & Misses' Colored Wash Dresses, Women's Wash Skirts and Girls' Summer Apparel

We are determined that not a single wash dress or skirt shall longer interfere with the display of new fall merchandise constantly arriving. So, we have taken reductions which place merely nominal prices on this entire remaining stock to close it out without a moment's delay.

Consequently, do not be surprised to find here today the most remarkable values you have ever seen in women's wash dresses, ideal for indoor wear throughout the fall and winter, in women's wash skirts which can be worn for several weeks to come, in misses' dresses and girls' apparel, the very kind for school wear this fall.

This is a sale with but one purpose in mind—to make room for new stocks at once—and those who get the full import of this message in time will be here, we believe, at the moment of the opening of the store this morning.

*Note*—No garments purchased in this sale will be accepted for credit, refund or exchange.

### 1500 Women's Colored Wash Dresses

Are Offered in Five Assortments at Most Remarkable Reductions to Close Out at Once:

**\$2.50, \$5, \$8.75, \$10 and \$15**

In point of values offered and the number of desirable dresses involved, this is the most remarkable reduction sale we have held during the entire season, in fact for many seasons past.

There are so many different styles included in these five lots that description is impractical.

Fabrics include striped and figured cotton voiles, plain and fancy cotton crepes, linens and white embroidered organdies.

About fifteen hundred dresses in all, priced, irrespective of former values, at \$2.50, \$5, \$8.75, \$10 and \$15.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

### Women's Wash Skirts

At Most Drastic Reductions

We have included wash skirts which were formerly marked from two to three times the prices now in effect on these three groups, which are

**\$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95**

You will find a wide variety of desirable styles in wash skirts of piques, ratines, waffle and rice crepes, sponges and linens—values which have seldom seen a counterpart.

Fourth Floor, North Room.

### Misses' Wash Dresses

**\$1.95, \$3.95, \$5 & \$8.75**

The same radical schedule of reduction that affects our remaining stock of women's wash dresses will operate throughout our entire stock on hand of misses' dresses of ginghams, linens, voiles and crepes.

Nothing has been reserved and former prices have been entirely disregarded in order to effect a final disposal of this stock at once.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

### The Following Lots of Girls' Apparel Are to Be Closed Out Regardless of Former Prices

Girls' colored wash dresses, broken lots and sizes, reduced to 50c.

Girls' wash dresses in broken sizes, reduced to 50c.

Another lot of girls' colored wash dresses, broken lots and sizes, reduced to \$1.95 and \$3.95.

A final clearance of girls' lingerie dresses, sizes broken, reduced to \$2.95 and \$3.95.

Girls' lingerie dresses of the best materials, lace and embroidery trimmed, broken lots and sizes, reduced to \$5 and \$10.

Girls' ratine, French crepe and taffeta dresses, broken lots and sizes, reduced to \$2.95, \$5 and \$7.50.

A great reduction in girls' coats of serge, ratine and silk. Sizes 6 to 14 years, reduced to \$3.95, \$5 and \$7.50.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

# MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

August Prices on Furs in Force Only 4½ Days More.

### Black Marten Scarfs, Collars and Muffs, Reduced Prices

FROM season to season this American Fur has grown in popularity until now it has attained its present deserved vogue.

Black Marten gives good service, is stylish, and adds glistening beauty to one's winter apparel.

The Black Marten pieces here obtainable are unusually fine, as our dominant position enables us to make first selections from the prime Skins as they come into the market direct from the trappers.

Among the splendid values offered now are the following:

Black Marten Scarfs, cross in front, satin lined, \$15.00

Muffs to match, with inverted satin ends, \$27.00

Black Marten Collars, shaped at neck, ornamented with large head and two tails, \$24.00

Muffs to match, in the four striped effect, \$35.00

Novelty Black Marten Scarfs, ornamented with velvet bow, satin lined, \$21.00

Large Muffs to match, in the flat pillow shape, \$38.50

Black Marten Collars, shaped at neck with broad tabs, \$50.00

Extra large Muffs to match, inverted shirr'd ends \$55.00

ments, crossing in front, fastening with large button, adjustable to many styles, \$45.00

Five - Striped Muffs to match, \$40.00

Black Marten Scarfs, fastening at neck with two large buttons, with broad tabs extending to waist, \$35.00

Large five striped Black Marten Muffs to match, \$45.00

Black Marten Collars, large double animal effect, extending below waist, deep at back, ornamented with heads and tails, \$50.00

Extra large Muffs to match, inverted shirr'd ends \$55.00

All women's and misses' summer frocks now 2.50 and \$5

A clearing that includes every remaining summer dress, and all late summer styles—many long tunic and basque models.

# Mandel Brothers

Costumers for half a century

All women's and misses' summer frocks now 2.50 and \$5

A clearing that includes every remaining summer dress, and all late summer styles—many long tunic and basque models.



500 dresses, 2.50

—a wide assortment of smart styles in voiles and linens; solid colors and striped and figured effects. Original prices were 7.50 to 16.50.

350 dresses at \$5

—\$15 to \$35 frocks in chiffon, voile, ratine, cotton crepe, linen and gossamer; solid colors and combinations; also all-white dresses.

Fourth floor.

530 girls' tub frocks now 85c and 1.85

109 originally were 1.45

140 originally were 1.95

98 originally 2.25 and 2.50

183 originally 2.95 to 7.50

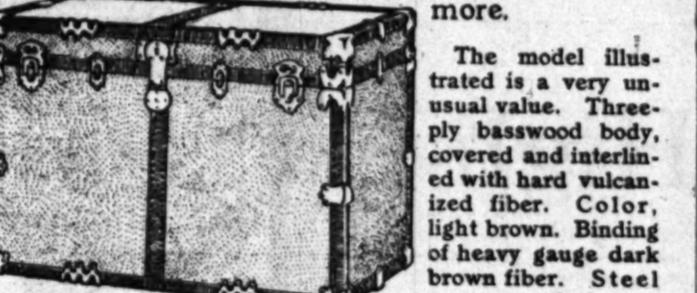
All in two lots, at 85c and 1.85. Sizes 6 to 14 years and 11 to 15 years.

Owing to the low price of these dresses, none will be altered, none will be sent on approval, and no phone nor mail orders will be accepted.

# Marshall Field & Co

### Trunks for Those Going Away to School, \$5.00 Upward

Good looking, good values, and built as well as many which ordinarily sell for many dollars more.



The model illustrated is a very unusual value. Three-ply basswood body, covered and interleaved with hard vulcanized fiber. Color, light brown. Binding of heavy gauge dark brown fiber. Steel corners and clamps. Brass plated. Strong bolts. Leather sliding handles. Lined throughout. Deep hinged tray, divided in center. One extra full length suit or dress tray.

36 inches, \$14.00 40 inches, \$16.00

### "Field" Wardrobe Trunks for School Use

are coming into favor rapidly. They are easy to pack, keep the clothes neat and unwrinkled, and can be used as a clothes closet instead of being stored during the school term. We have them from \$15.00 up.

Wabash Ave., South Room, Fourth Floor.

### RESORTS & HOTELS

MISCELLANEOUS

### Lake Excursions

DAILY AND SUNDAY to ST. JOE, MICH.

ONE BLOCK FROM CITY HALL SQUARE

Location Most Central

200 Modern Rooms

Restaurant Fully Furnished

Rates Per Day, \$1 and \$1.50

Per Bath, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50

Round Trip

125

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## Levine Named in Confession.

M. L. Levine was indicted for a fire at  
his own place of business on Milwaukee  
avenue subsequent to the Felsenthal fire.  
Levine was named in the confession of  
Fink and admitted contributing "toward  
keeping Rosenberg's mouth shut" and  
paying his share for the stolen Fink con-  
fession.At the trial of Spira, Fox and Felsen-  
thal, which ended in the acquittal of the ac-  
cused on Saturday, Levine admitted  
that the state charged him.Levine was named in the confession of  
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## Convinced of Corruption.

"I believe my information of corruption  
is authentic," said Mr. Johnston,  
commenting on the case. "There was  
some conflict in the evidence and some  
contradictory statements by the state's  
witnesses, but notwithstanding  
there was an overwhelming mass of evi-  
dence against the defendants from inde-  
pendent sources. It was shown during  
the trial that Spira attempted to bribe  
Fink; it was proved conclusively that  
Fink bought the stolen confession of Fink  
and paid \$1,000 for it. My suspicions were  
aroused the moment I heard the jury's  
finding. I believe the corruption story  
just as I heard it. The investigation under-  
way corroborated everything so far  
as we have gone."Felsenthal and Fox may be placed on  
trial again on the charge of "burning  
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KIDDIES FOUND STARVING.Authorities Unable to Find Missing  
Parent, However, and They Be-  
gin Investigation.Neighbors about 1002 Torrence avenue  
yesterday heard the cries of children.  
They answered and found Michael Cil-  
ligh, 4 years old, and Mildred, 5 years old,  
hungry.A policeman came and showed his  
star and took papa away." Michael told  
explaining in small boy talk that he and  
his sister were motherless and cared for  
only by their father."He told my papa he was 'wanted for  
murder,'" the little boy said.Capt. Morgan Collins of the South  
Chicago police, puzled ordered the chil-  
dren cared for by the juvenile authority.  
and proceeded to investigate. Late  
yesterday the two children, under  
the alias of Greek, had been arrested  
and taken to the county jail as an accu-  
sation to the murder of Michael Cillich  
of 2608 Ferdinand street, slain in a robbery.

## WAITRESS CASES NONSUITED.

All Charged Against Women Ac-  
cused of Unlawful Picketing  
Thrown Out of Court.One hundred and eighty-four cases  
against waitresses and twenty-  
three cases against waiters in the  
Municipal court yesterday. The cases  
had been before four judges during the  
last four months and only one conviction  
was secured. A new trial was asked by  
the convicted waitress and this case was  
suspended also.U. S. SUES FOR  
LA SALLE BONDSeeks \$50,000 Surety Given  
by Hopkins' Company  
on Federal Money.

## TIED UP IN CRASH.

District Attorney James H. Wilkerson  
yesterday ordered suit filed in the United  
States District court against the Illinois  
Surety company, of which former United  
States Senator Albert J. Hopkins is pres-  
ent. The suit is in behalf of the govern-  
ment for the recovery of \$50,000, the  
amount of the surety company's bond  
given to protect federal trust funds in  
bankruptcy by bankruptcy trustees in Lorimer's closed La Salle  
Street Trust and Savings bank.Assistant District Attorney Joseph R.  
Fleming and General Charles E. Hopkins  
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reached shore and was revived by artificial  
respiration. He was taken home by his  
brother, Joseph Kiebke, who also swam  
off the beach.

## Life Preserver Tied Up.

A wave broke his grasp and swept the  
girl out of his reach. He ran through the  
surf to the stand on the shore where a  
life preserver is kept. He found the life  
preserver securely tied. When he had loos-  
ened it the girl was beyond help.Le Roy Jackson, an expert swimmer  
and a member of the Chicago Yacht Club,  
pulled Miss Margaret Rice through the  
surfing water to the beach and plunged  
again to save her sisters. He reached  
Isabelle and, gripping her shoulder,  
started for the beach.

## State Continues Inquiry.

The special grand jury, under the direc-  
tion of Assistant State's Attorney Charles  
Carter, Jr. and D. G. Ramsey, con-  
tinued its inquiry into the alleged protec-  
tion of the Lorimer-Munday bank by  
the state auditor's office. Mrs. Mary  
Quinlan Kuhn Brady testified for sever-  
al hours about the relations of her hus-  
band, the auditor, with Charles B. Mun-  
day. Another witness was Edward C.  
Maginn, an employee of C. B. Munday &  
Co. of Litchfield.The stockholders' committee, headed by  
Milton J. Foreman, C. B. Munday's per-  
sonal attorney, met in the Foreman law  
offices and discussed plans which are said  
to be under way for the reorganization of  
the bank. No definite plans were an-  
nounced.

## Harkin's Removal Aids, Munday.

The removal of Daniel V. Harkin, state  
bank auditor, from the board of the bank  
from the position of advising with Re-  
seler Black regarding the liquidation  
was considered to be a move to aid Munday  
by the state auditor.Arguments on the second receivership  
suit against the Rosehill Cemetery  
company were begun yesterday before  
Superior Court Judge Hugo Pam. Thesecond suit, a cross bill against the first,  
is brought on behalf of the interests who  
sold the control of the cemetery property  
to the present owners on the installment  
plan. It seeks to have set aside the  
\$3,000 dividend declared by the  
defendants last month.Kiebke, a draughtsman employed by  
the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul  
railroad, was exhausted in his efforts to save  
the drowning girls. He dropped when he  
reached shore and was revived by artificial  
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## Hark

# No Man Can Be Happy Unless He Is on Good Terms with His Stomach.

## CHICAGO WOMEN LEAD OUTSIDERS IN GOLF TOURNEY

Six Local Players and Two Visitors Survive in Western Title Meet.

CLUBMATES CLASH TODAY

### Dead Snake Costs Stroke

MISS FLORA WIKOFF, while playing with Mrs. George F. Henniberry in the first round, had a strange experience at the fourth green. She found a snake coiled around the ball, the intent of the reptile evidently being to carry it off and sell it. Miss Wikoff's young caddie seized a mid-iron and killed the snake. Unfortunately the youthful Ko Ko of the Hinckle course disturbed the ball while applying the finishing touch, and Miss Wikoff was penalized a stroke.

BY J. G. DAVIS.

Closely fought matches predominated in the first round of stroke play for the women's western championship at the Hinckle Golf club yesterday. Six caddies and two players from outside points came through for the second round, which will be staged this morning.

Among the local survivors were Miss Myra Helmer of Midlothian, the present titleholder, and Miss Caroline Painter of Glen View. Mrs. Anderson, who has been a constant competitor for a number of years and who won the western title at St. Louis in 1908, succumbed to consistent play on the part of Miss Fergus, who was credited with a card of 90, the best of the day.

Mrs. H. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, champion of Indiana, was one of the visiting stars who survived, her triumph coming at the expense of Mrs. F. G. Jones of Memphis, the southern champion. Miss Laurie M. Kaiser of St. Louis, who is representing the Flossmoor club of Chicago, proved a trifling too strong for Miss Elizabeth Allen, the premier player of Rock Island, winning 2 up.

**Miss Fergus Takes Match.**

A well played 42 over Mrs. Fergus the victor over Mrs. Anderson. The latter shot a 40 and was eliminated at the turn. Miss Fergus made both the eleventh and fourteenth holes in three, and was two under the women's par at the eighteenth.

Mrs. Colburn had the last three holes to beat Miss Jones, the Iowa champion. The former shot a 41, the latter a 42, and was one under the par of 38.

Mr. Harry Hammond had a card of 90, the best of the day. Mrs. Hammond had the first three holes to beat Miss Jones, the Iowa champion. The former shot a 41, the latter a 42, and was one under the par of 38.

**Summary of Play.**

#### CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY.

Miss Myra Helmer, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. Henniberry, Wheaton, 2 and 1.

Mrs. C. Painter, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. F. G. Jones, Memphis, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, defeated Mrs. L. Kaiser, Calumet, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. S. Anderson, Hinckle, 1 up.

Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, defeated Mrs. L. Kaiser, Calumet, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Ralph Smalley, Windor, defeated Mrs. Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, 1 up, 19 holes.

**HINCKLE CUP.**

Mrs. J. L. Pfaff, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. A. H. Wheaton, 2 and 1.

Mrs. C. Painter, Midlothian, defeated Mrs. F. G. Jones, Memphis, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, defeated Mrs. L. Kaiser, Calumet, 2 and 1.

Mrs. F. S. Anderson, Hinckle, 1 up.

Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen View, defeated Mrs. L. Kaiser, Calumet, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Ralph Smalley, Windor, defeated Mrs. Marjorie Edwards, Midlothian, 1 up, 19 holes.

**REYNOLDS AND GARDNER ENTER COAL TRADE FINAL.**

Samuel W. Reynolds, the present champion, and former National Titleholder Robert A. Gardner of Hinckle will meet today in the thirty-third hole of the Western championship. The Coal Trade Colfer association on the Evanston Golf club links as a result of the first match and semi-final games.

Gardner was from C. J. Fletcher of Wheaton, 4 and 3, the former champion. Gardner died in 1908. Fletcher of Glen View, 5 and 2. In the morning round Fletcher won the most sensational match of the day from J. H. Coulter of Evanson, twenty-one, who disappeared mysteriously, although it had been seen to drive by two other contestants. He was unable to drop a ball to save his life.

Gardner and Fletcher had a nip and tuck during the first nine, being all even at the turn. Their card:

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 3 5 5 4 3 3 7

Patterson—Out 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 7

Gardner—In 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

Gardner—Out 4 3 5 4 3 3 5 4 3 5 8

Patterson—In 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 3 5 8

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